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TASS CRITICIZES WEINBERGER DEFENSE SPEECH

LD050451 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1728 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Washington 4 Sep (TASS)--Caspar Weinberger, U.S. secretary of defense, has reaffirmed the Reagan administration's policy of building up the U.S. military presence throughout the entire world on the pretext of "the need for a global strategic approach." Speaking in Honolulu (Hawaii) at a congress of the reactionary American Legion organization, he admitted that Washington's militarist preparations encompass "many areas situated close to the Soviet Union and far from the United States."

It is clear from Weinberger's utterances that those aggressive hegemonistic schemes are a logical continuation and development of the U.S. Administration's interventionist policy. He justified in every way the Pentagon's adventure in Vietnam, saying that the United States "must not feel guilty or make excuses" for that dirty war. The secretary went even further, to all intents and purposes blaming past U.S. administrations for not winning the war in Vietnam.

In effect he let it be understood that Reagan's government is striving to regain the military superiority which the United States had over the USSR during the 1950's, and he characterized the buildup of U.S. military power as "one of the administration's most important tasks."

In this connection the secretary expounded Washington's plans for creating and deploying new arms systems, including nuclear systems. He veritably sang the praises of the neutron weapons, extolling their "efficiency" and going so far as to say that these barbarous weapons, which are designed for the mass destruction of people, are "a key element in the defense of the West's political institutions."

Weinberger was on the point of attempting to claim that the administration does not intend to station neutron warheads outside the United States, but thereupon contradicting himself, he admitted the possibility of their being used in Western Europe. Thus he confirmed afresh that Washington regards the Western European countries as its nuclear hostages.

U.S. POLICY BASED ON 'CULT OF BRUTE FORCE'

PM031151 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Gambling on Force"]

[Text] Washington--At a Washington press conference U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig touched on a number of international problems. His remarks were permeated by the present American leadership's typical imperial arrogance with respect to other peoples and hatred for national liberation movements and for countries which refuse to submit to Washington's diktat. In essence the secretary of state came out in defense of the South African racist regime, which has perpetrated flagrant military aggression against sovereign Angola. He attacked Namibia's patriotic forces, which are waging a grave armed struggle to liberate the motherland from the South African colonial yoke.

The secretary of state stressed that the administration will continue to give all-round support to the Salvadoran regime, which is trying to drown in blood the people's struggle for freedom and independence. Here, too, he represented the Salvadoran patriots as "terrorists," attributing to them the bloody crimes perpetrated by Washington's puppets.

The head of the U.S. foreign policy department made flagrant threats against socialist Cuba, unfoundedly accusing it of imaginary "interference" in El Salvador's affairs. Haig stated that Washington is preparing new actions against the island of freedom. In the opinion of ABC television "the U.S. secretary of state is, by all appearances, laying the foundations for direct anti-Cuban actions by the administration--political, economic and even military actions, including flights over Cuba by SR-71 reconnaissance planes."

A. Haig made it clear that the United States intends to continue its provocative acts with respect to the DPRK, such as the recent incursion into its air space with a view to collecting espionage information. "We intend to continue to make our flights and will be prepared to adopt all necessary measures to ensure the safety of our airmen and planes," the secretary of state said.

It emerges unambiguously from the statements by the head of the U.S. foreign policy department that the present Washington leadership not only does not seek to deepen and develop the positive shifts in Soviet-American relations and strategic arms limitation efforts achieved in the last 10 years but, on the contrary, is working toward halting the existing progress, revising the very foundations of mutual relations between the USSR and the United States and striving for unilateral military superiority over the Soviet Union through a new round in the arms race. Thus Haig stressed that the administration "has long been expressing serious concern about U.S. mobilization readiness and the state of the military-industrial base" and regards it as a "priority task to rectify" the existing situation.

The administration's entire foreign policy insistently demands the correction of the "weakening" of defense efforts, he stressed.

A. Haig noted that "unanimity" prevails in the administration on the question of modernizing the entire spectrum of U.S. strategic forces for the sake of "settling crisis situations" abroad. In other words, Washington is officially proclaiming the cult of brute force as the basis of its foreign policy.

The remarks by the State Department chief show that all the administration's arguments to the effect that Washington seeks talks with the USSR in the nuclear arms sphere are merely a smokescreen intended as a cover for the unprecedented U.S. militarist preparations and the further fanning of the provocative fuss over the so-called "Soviet threat." Further evidence of this is provided by the recent order by U.S. Defense Secretary C. Weinberger on the publication of a mass edition of anti-Soviet fabrications intended to give "credibility" to the threadbare "Soviet threat" myth and at the same time to make West Europeans cough up with a view to the implementation of extensive new arms race programs.

MIKHAYLOV REPORTS ON NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

PM040858 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Correspondent V. Mikhaylov report: "The FRG: The Neutron 'Earthquake'"]

[Text] Bonn, Aug--The federal chancellor's summer vacation on the shores of the Brahmsee was interrupted by a telephone call from his Bonn residence. H. Schmidt, who was in this relatively quiet corner in the north of the country, was told that the "latest American decision" had come from Washington. At first you might have thought it was a question of some trivial matter: A counselor at the U.S. Embassy in Bonn had visited the adviser on American questions in the chancellor's office and read out a "verbal note." When written down, it took up less than 20 lines, and reported the U.S. decision to commence production of neutron weapons.

The mininote, as the magazine DER SPIEGEL put it, caused a "huge earthquake" in Western Europe. Even the first shock left considerable destruction in its wake. It overturned the impressions, which had become entrenched here that after the arrival of R. Reagan's administration in power in the United States, "equitable relations" would prevail in NATO and the troubled times of Carter's zigzags in U.S. policy would be replaced by a more or less predictable course on Washington's part and by "constructive consultations" with the allies on all major questions.

The very way in which Washington informed its main European partner of the neutron decision dispelled these illusions. Hopes for new "relations of trust" within the Atlantic family came to nothing.

Despite numerous contacts, including personal ones, between the federal chancellor and the head of the American administration, the latter did not consider it necessary to brief H. Schmidt on the possibility of the United States adopting a decision touching on what are really life and death questions for West Europeans. Washington "rode roughshod over them," one of the leaders of the ruling Social Democratic Party stated in this connection.

For some time the shock of this unequal approach made the West German capital incapable of reacting. The official stance here changed twice in a day. First a government spokesman announced that Washington's decision is allegedly a "purely national U.S. affair." In the afternoon, however, it was considered necessary to add that "at present" it is not proposed to deploy these weapons in Europe, and that in the event of Washington's intending to ship the weapons here, it will "have to enlist the consent of the European allies, particularly those on whose territory it is planned to deploy them."

R. Reagan's decision reopened a wound in the FRG which had not yet healed fully. The point is that in 1978 West Germany, like other NATO countries, was in the grip of mass protests caused by the first attempts to foist neutron weapons on it. At that time the Bonn government willingly clicked its heels even before Washington had given the order for the mass production of these weapons. However, the scale of the people's resistance throughout Europe showed at the time that these weapons could only be deployed at the cost of an excessively high price in terms of an acute political crisis in the North Atlantic alliance. The then President J. Carter "postponed" the issue of the neutron bomb, while giving the order, however, to commence production of its components.

Now Washington's offensive has begun suddenly and from different positions. The cowboy attack on the allies was no accident. It was intended to catch them unawares and forestall protests. It was decided to divide the introduction of the new weapon of mass destruction into two stages. First, series production was to be started up--that is a "purely American affair." And by the time U.S. stockpiles were full of them, the NATO partners were to be prevailed upon and the weapons would be shipped across the Atlantic.

However, they did not succeed in deceiving the West European public--people here immediately realized where the Pentagon intends to deploy the "neutron bomb." After all, the assembly of 380 neutron warheads for Lance missiles and 800 for heavy howitzer shells is being carried out with an eye to American weapons deployed chiefly in the FRG.

Not so long ago Federal Chancellor H. Schmidt, trying to explain to the Americans why there is such great resistance in the FRG to the NATO decision on the deployment of American medium-range nuclear missiles, cited these figures: West German territory amounts to little more than 2.5 percent of the area of the United States. But the population density in the FRG is 10 times higher. At the same time a significant proportion of the American nuclear potential is already concentrated on West German soil. It is quite obvious that in preparing to foist on Western Europe neutron weapons in addition to the Pershing II and cruise missiles, Washington is making the transition from the so-called Atlanticist theory of "shared risks" to the practice of transferring the main risk associated with military confrontation onto West European shoulders.

The shocks of the neutron "earthquake" also destroyed the artificially created myth that the new American administration also seeks arms limitation and is "about" to enter into businesslike talks with the Soviet Union. The decision on the production of the new type of mass destruction weapon, many people here believe, is an act clearly aimed at torpedoing the very idea of talks. "Thus the assurances about sharing a common destiny and joint interests on security questions heard during the chancellor's recent visit to Washington have proved hollow," the WESTFALISCHE RUNDSCHAU newspaper writes.

"Fear walks abroad on this side of the Atlantic: An unbridled arms race is about to start, and the first victim will be Europe," writes Theo Sommer, chief editor of the weekly DIE WELT.

"The neutron decision shows that Reagan and Weinberger have no concept of arms control, except for conservative skepticism with respect to all efforts in the disarmament sphere; they only want to arm: more, more and more."

Theo Sommer draws attention not only to the dangers, but to the senselessness of U.S. attempts to achieve military superiority: "The West will not be able to hold onto its monopoly (of the production of neutron weapons--V.M.) for long. As a result the balance of fear will be raised to a higher, more costly level and will become far less reliable than hitherto."

Few people can believe that neutron weapons are needed to "counterbalance the Soviet superiority in tanks." Since the time when Carter had to stop the production of neutron weapons, T. Sommer notes, an "alternative to nuclear weapons" has been created in the FRG," namely: "the Bundeswehr has been reequipped, and its arsenals now include 100,000 antitank weapons. Moreover the other NATO partners have another 200,000 antitank systems." "That is quite enough," the author concludes.

Neutron weapons will lead to a sharp shift in the distribution of forces in Europe and will be a "monstrous provocation" toward the Soviet Union, (V. Pichik), chairman of the Social Democratic Youth Organization, notes. Thus, states E. Bahr, chairman of the FRG Bundestag Subcommittee on Disarmament and Arms Control, the American decision threatens to give rise to a new round in the nuclear arms race, which, in its turn, will lower the "nuclear threshold," increase the danger of a military confrontation in Europe and cloud the atmosphere for talks on medium-range missile weapons.

After the initial emotional outburst comes profound thought on what has happened. Few people now doubt the true aims of the NATO decision on the deployment of new American medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe and its connection with the present decision on producing neutron weapons. Had it not been for the capitulation of the governments of a number of West European countries in the first instance, Washington would hardly have risked a new venture--the neutron venture. People here are afraid, as, for instance, the magazine STERN reports, that Washington will not stop at the neutron bomb and that the decision on neutron weapons is not an isolated act, but the next stage in militarist preparations on a far larger scale....

The NATO decision on "upgrading" with nearly 600 nuclear Pershing-II and cruise missiles and now the neutron bomb are having a galvanizing effect on militarist forces in the FRG, which had been flagging during the period of flourishing detente. The leaders of the reactionary opposition bloc, the Christian Democratic Union and the Christian Social Union, are now idolizing the bomb like an icon and conferring high-sounding epithets upon it. Some people even imagine that the time has come once again to demand access to nuclear weapons. F.-J. Strauss, the unsuccessful candidate for the post of chancellor at the last elections and now head of Bavaria's land government, has stated openly that for him the American decision "only has meaning if neutron weapons are also made available to the allied troops." In order to soften the impression made by such a statement, he added: "under American control, of course."

The joy of the extreme rightwingers only emphasizes the breadth of protests among the soberminded West German public against Washington's decision. Many people, particularly among the Social Democrats and Free Democrats, are alarmed by the FRG Government's protracted silence. The government statement that "at present" the question of deploying neutron weapons on West German soil has not been raised, leaves a loophole, in the opinion of soberminded people, for a future agreement on this score.

...The square in front of the Munich Rathaus is full of placards saying: "No to the Neutron Bomb!" and "Stop the Arms Race Now!" The people thronging the square give approving support to the speech by Protestant priest Ludwig Wild. He says: "We will not let them deceive us. That is how war is prepared. That is what happened before. The instigators are again setting about their business. The only new thing is the shameless cynicism with which this is being done. That is why we must oppose them now, today, before it is too late."

In Munich, Frankfurt-am-Main, Hamburg and Bremen protest demonstrations are taking place in the streets. A mighty wave of indignation among the people is rising against American nuclear madness, against the new Pershings and cruise missiles and against the neutron bomb.

NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE IN NORTHERN EUROPE URGED

LD041704 Moscow TASS in English 1505 GMT 4 Sep 81

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Serov]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--The idea of establishing a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe put forward by President Urho Kaleva Kekkonen of Finland and supported by the Soviet Union attracts growing public attention in the countries in the north of Europe. This is evidenced by the fact that the issue featured prominently at the Conference of Foreign Ministers of North European Nations, which has just closed in Copenhagen. The ministers favoured further discussion of the matter.

Growing public interest in that peace initiative in north European countries is explained above all by the heightened military preparations on the part of the United States which would like to draw Western Europe, including northern countries, into its militaristic efforts. The United States would also like to turn that densely-populated region into a potential theatre of the so-called "limited" nuclear war, and the West Europeans--into its nuclear hostages.

The recent decision of President Ronald Reagan to start the production of neutron weapons which are intended for use in such a war, laid bare the dangerous and adventurist nature of such plans. It is not accidental that official representatives of northern countries, including Norway and Denmark which are NATO members, denounced Washington's decision. Prime Minister Gro Harlem Brundtland of Norway, for one, said that her country was opposed to the deployment of such weapons on Norwegian territory.

It is quite understandable why Leonid Brezhnev's answers to a correspondent of the Finnish newspaper SUOMEN SOSIALDEMOKRAATTI caused such a wide response in north European countries. It is commonly known that the Soviet leader voiced the Soviet Union's readiness to pledge not to use nuclear weapons against north European countries which joined a nuclear-free zone, and to examine some other measures with respect to the territory of the Soviet Union adjacent to such a zone.

The vital significance of the Soviet Union's peace initiative for northern countries is obvious. At a time when the population of Western Europe which is literally "stuffed" with thousands of units of U.S. nuclear weapons, sits atop a nuclear "volcano," the countries in the European north have so far been spared the threat. The Soviet Union-proposed guarantees would solidify such a situation and would help the region not to be turned into a site of a nuclear confrontation. Moreover, the establishment of a zone, free of nuclear weapons, in the north of Europe would largely stabilize the situation in Europe and would make a valuable contribution to the cause of disarmament of the whole of Europe.

TASS COMMENTATOR ON PRC VIEW OF U.S. ARMS BUILD-UP

LD062041 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 6 Sep 81

[TASS Commentator Yuriy Pevnev: "The Beijing Advocates of Neutron Death"]

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep, TASS--The decision of the U.S. Administration on the full-scale production of neutron weapons aroused a large-scale tide of protest throughout the world and made people of very different political persuasions to resolutely come out against Washington's dangerous step. Only very few of the U.S. NATO allies--and even those with reservations--decided to champion this decision. The Beijing leaders again joined the choir of the militarist circles of imperialism.

While the world public is worried by the U.S. intention to impose another round of the arms race on the world, thus dangerously lowering the "threshold" of nuclear war, the Chinese leaders are obviously alarmed by the growing opposition to the U.S. militarist plans. A lengthy commentary--a reflection of this alarm and a textbook case of incitement and shameless anti-Soviet lies--has been published by the newspaper RENMIN RIBAO.

The purpose of the commentary is to convince the reader that the Pentagon's decisions to field the barbarous neutron bomb is merely a response to the mythical "Soviet threat." To make this point, RENMIN RIBAO has assiduously piled up arbitrary accusations of the Soviet Union, voiced aplenty by the present-day American administration. These include tall stories about the Soviet Union's "strategic nuclear superiority" and "the Soviet threat looming over Western Europe." The beginning of the production of the neutron bomb, the newspaper claims, is "an important step taken by the new U.S. administration to enhance its nuclear potential" since the United States supposedly "must rearm because it is lagging behind the USSR to an alarming degree."

The newspaper hypocritically ignores the fact that the Reagan administration's decision aroused a wave of indignation both within the United States and in Western Europe.

The newspaper only mentions in passing that the Pentagon's plans "are opposed by some people within the country and abroad," but immediately hastens to add that this opposition is a consequence of the intrigues of Moscow, which is supposedly "inciting in every way displeasure in some of the West Europeans with the United States and provokes a split between the U.S. and Europe."

The absurdity and falsity of the latest anti-Soviet concoction of RENMIN RIBAO hardly needs any comment. The point is the readiness with which Beijing comes to the defence of the barbarous weaponry without parallel in human history. And this readiness illustrates the cynicism of the present-day Chinese leaders. They are not averse to plunging the world into nuclear catastrophe in the hope of gaining from a conflict between the USSR and the U.S. Mao's heirs seem to be thinking that the death of millions of people is not a dear price to pay for the implementation of their hegemonistic ambitions.

TASS COMMENT ON PRC SUPPORT FOR U.S. NEUTRON BOMB

LD041750 Moscow TASS in English 1619 GMT 4 Sep 81

[By TASS military correspondent Vladimir Bogachev]

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--It was already during the first period of the U.S.-Chinese "rapprochement" that the Pentagon representatives insisted that "in exchange for U.S. military aid, China should make essential commitments to defend the foreign policy interests of the United States, or at least not to violate them. "It must be admitted that Beijing has recently been repaying the Americans at the maximum rate for their assistance in the build-up of China's military potential.

Under the conditions of world-wide angry protests against the decision of the Reagan administration on full scale production of the neutron weapon the Beijing propagandists have been assigned the role, which even the most pro-American political figures in countries which are allies of the USA, do not dare to play--the role of advocates of the deployment of "intensive radiation" ammunition in Western Europe.

The Chinese press is cooking up most improbable "arguments" in defence of the neutron weapon, but is actually concealing from the population facts which demonstrate the strong condemnation the world over of the latest decision by Washington on nuclear weapons.

The PRC's official XINHUA news agency claims that Reagan's decision on the neutron weapon is based on his striving to "restore the American-Soviet balance of forces," that the full-scale production of "intensive radiation" ammunition is an answer to Soviet military supremacy, that the neutron bomb will enhance NATO's defense capacity in Central Europe."

As is known, it was way back in March 1978 that the USSR and the other socialist countries officially proposed that an international agreement be concluded on a ban on the neutron weapon. It was declared in April 1978 that the Soviet Union would not start the production of the neutron weapon, provided the USA did not do so either. These Soviet peace initiatives met with a hostile reception both in Washington and Beijing.

Now the Beijing scribblers try to lay the blame for the emergence of the neutron weapon on.... the Soviet Union. They lyingly claim that the Soviet Union is "not against the production of the neutron weapon in general, but only against its production by other countries."

Such a deliberate distortion of facts is evidence that Beijing is as before appearing, albeit very clumsily, in the role of Washington's yes-man in the anti-Soviet propaganda campaign.

WEEKLY 'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE'

LD061930 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0845 GMT 6 Sep 81

["International Observers' Roundtable" program with Spartak Ivanovich Beglov, APN political observer; Vladimir Borisovich Lomeyko, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer; and Gennadiy Mikhaylovich Ariyevich, commentator for the international section of Moscow radio]

[Text] [Ariyevich] Good morning comrades. This week, the Vietnamese people celebrate their national holiday. Thirty-six years ago, on 2 September 1945, the leader of the Vietnamese people, Ho Chi Minh, addressed hundreds of thousands of Hanoi residents gathered in the city's central Ba Dinh Square. He solemnly proclaimed the declaration of independence, which announced the birth of Southeast Asia's first government of workers and peasants.

SRV Independence Day

Having brought their nearly 100-year struggle with the colonizers to a victorious conclusion, the Vietnamese people have taken the path of independence, democracy and socialism. But some 3 decades have been taken up by war. During the years of their aggression against the Vietnamese people, the Pentagon generals used to assert that Vietnam would be thrown back into the stone age and that the people of that country would never again rise to their feet. The Chinese expansionists have tried to repeat that devastating invasion of Vietnam. But neither succeeded in cancelling out the gains of the 1945 August revolution.

The just-ended quinquennium was the first in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam since the country was reunified. The struggle for its realization took place in extremely unfavorable conditions, made many times worse by Chinese aggression. Nonetheless, by the persistent toil of the Vietnamese people, with the all-round help of the countries of the socialist community, the heavy wounds inflicted by war on industry, agriculture, transportation and the entire economy have been healed. The gross national product and national income in 1980 were higher than in 1975--the first year after the liberation of the south. Agricultural production rose by nearly 19 percent. In the last 5 years, industrial production has risen by more than 17 percent. Electricity output, coal extraction and production of consumer goods have all increased. The abolition of illiteracy has been a great achievement. Now, one Vietnamese in three is studying. That says a lot, I think.

People's power is now doing all it can to solve one of the most important problems inherited from the deposed puppet regime in the south--the problem of unemployment. At the time of liberation, there were about 3 million people out of work in the cities of the southern provinces. The fact that more than 1.2 million people have received jobs in recent years is an important gain of socialism. The SRV Third 5-Year Plan is gathering momentum; by fulfilling it, Vietnam will have taken a decisive step toward creating the material-technical base of socialism.

The successes achieved by the Vietnamese people on all fronts of peaceful construction in this short time, the achievements it brings to the present anniversary, are substantial and are an integral part of the achievements of world socialism. In all their achievements, the Vietnamese people rely on the help of their friends. The present visit of the Vietnamese leader Le Duan will undoubtedly make a new contribution toward strengthening the traditionally strong Soviet-Vietnamese relations.

Crimea Meetings

[Lomeyko] The meetings of the leaders of the socialist countries are attracting the attention of the world public. Many people in various parts of the world are putting their hopes on them, for in recent years they have repeatedly seen evidence that those meetings give an important boost to talks and new initiatives for consolidating peace and international security.

Here, the Crimean meetings occupy a special place, and for many reasons, because they testify to the unanimity and cohesion of the fraternal parties of the countries of socialism and also because they demonstrate the consistency and continuity of the efforts of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist countries in the quest for ways to alleviate international tension and solve complex problems.

The Crimea meetings have shown that the leaders of the fraternal parties of the socialist countries are making active efforts to strengthen peace and defend the freedom and independence of peoples. Prime attention, naturally, was given to strengthening the unity of the socialist comity, which is especially important in the conditions of the present political and economic pressure from the imperialist powers. The events in Poland are confirmation of this. More and more new facts show that the antisocialist forces within Poland would never have dared to denigrate socialism and call for it to be undermined if they had not had powerful support from outside, support on which they pin their hopes. This rampage of anti-Sovietism, which is openly provocative in character, is not fortuitous. Imperialist reaction hopes to weaken Poland and shake the socialist comity, while at the same time intensifying world tension. Of great importance in these circumstances is the fact that it was resolutely emphasized during Comrade Brezhnev's conversation with the leaders of Poland and the other fraternal countries that any attempts to undermine the close bonds uniting the fraternal parties will meet with a decisive rebuff. The Crimean meetings once again reaffirmed the common position of the socialist countries on restraining the arms race, on problems of European security, on a peaceful settlment to the Near East problem and on confidence-building measures in the Far East.

[Ariyevich] The Crimean meetings, then, have once again demonstrated to the whole world that two policies exist and confront one another: The policy of imperialist brigandage and diktat, and the policy of the socialist countries, which defend the ideas of peace, disarmament and international cooperation. The socialist countries, as the results of the Crimean meetings of 1981 very clearly show, are ready for dialogue and cooperation with all forces that are concerned about the present state of international affairs and desirous of strengthening international security. That policy creates a powerful counterbalance to the imperialist policy of aggression--one that the West can no longer ignore.

Opposition to U.S. Policies

[Beglov] It has to be said that there is now direct evidence of a considerable increase in opposition to American adventurist, militarist policy. That process has its dynamics and I should say that new qualities can now be discerned. American adventurist policy is being resisted in particular regions and with reference to a number of acute problems, not only among the peoples but also in government statements and in policy and declared attitudes. Washington evidently expected to succeed in creating some sort of monolith of support, whereby all the states of the capitalist West and of the developed world would rush to support the claims of the new U.S. administration to global expansion and military superiority. But it is now obvious that the monolith is full of splits. If we go from West to East, we see, for instance, that one such deep split has opened up between the positions of the United States and the mood, opinions and reactions of their allies and of other states regarding the situation in Latin America.

The freshest example is that the new administration has tried to use both the situation in El Salvador and the state of affairs in Latin America generally as a sort of testing ground for implementation of the notorious international terrorism doctrine. At the beginning of last week, a joint statement by the foreign ministers of France and Mexico on the situation in El Salvador was circulated as an official UN Security Council document. The statement recognizes the opposition organizations of the Revolutionary Democratic Front and the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front as legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people, who are fighting to realize their national ambitions.

This act is, of course, a criticism of the unsoundness of the American doctrine of international terrorism.

[Lomeyko] By means of that doctrine, Washington would like to deflect the attention of the peoples of its own country and of the countries of West Europe from the rotten state of imperialist policy and from their own difficulties, and try to set up a new and far more frightening scarecrow to attract the attention of the public. At the same time, Reagan's advisers counted on exploiting the persisting hostility, even hatred, toward the rightwing and ultraleftwing terrorists who explode bombs in Bologna, Paris and Munich. Washington decided to kill two birds with one stone: first, to discredit the national liberation movement by attaching the label of international terrorism to it--and, incidentally, at the same time to fan anticommunist feeling in relation to the socialist countries which support the struggling peoples--and second, to legalize thereby their own brigandage against the national liberation movement and against those countries wanting to gain independence.

[Beglov] Speaking in the Mexican Congress, President Lopez Portillo stated that the peoples of Cuba and Nicaragua have chosen the path of socioeconomic development which best corresponds to their hopes and aspirations. Mexico supports those countries and will continue to do so. This statement shows complete disagreement with the U.S. policy of stepping up threats and pressure against the countries of Latin America which have chosen an independent path of development.

[Lomeyko] Such a policy is meeting with growing opposition throughout the world, even in America. It was recently sharply condemned by Frank Church, former chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, who said: If all changes, which will undoubtedly continue to take place, are to be interpreted as the undermining of regimes which we favor, inspired from outside, then the temptation will arise for the new government to interfere in civil conflicts abroad everywhere where it is possible. I do not think it can be said any more clearly than that.

S. African Action, UN Session

[Beglov] Further, let us look at southern Africa. Here the split has arisen in connection with recent events. As the majority of Western observers now assert, the U.S. stand has evoked serious disagreements in the Atlantic alliance.

[Ariyevich] I think we should dwell in a little more detail on the aggression by the South African racists against Angola. The South African troops, despite Pretoria's assertions about their withdrawal from Angola, continue to occupy many regions of that country, expanding the scale of aggression. In certain regions the occupiers have made use of chemical weapons and peaceful inhabitants are dying. The responsibility for the continuation of the brigandage in Angola lies with the U.S. administration, alongside the Pretoria regime. It is encouraging the aggressors to perform fresh crimes. That is the only way to evaluate the U.S. representative's use of the veto during voting in the Security Council on a resolution condemning the Pretoria racist regime's aggression and demanding withdrawal of its troops. This criminal action by the South African regime was demonstratively begun on the eve of the special UN General Assembly session on Namibia which opened in New York on 3 September. It is interesting that those taking part in the session voted to throw the South African delegation out from the session. The convening of this session was demanded by the African countries after the West, headed by the United States, brought the talks on this issue to a standstill and blocked the imposition of sanctions against the racist South African regime in the Security Council. The imperialist forces are striving to consolidate the occupation of Namibia by Pretoria and to turn it into their own military bridgehead and source of strategic raw materials.

Theo-Ben Gurirab, SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] permanent observer at the United Nations, has expressed the hope that the world community will map out specific ways to liberate Namibia from the racist yoke.

[Beglov] Further, there is the Near East split. The provocative action by the U.S. military, which shot down Libyan aircraft near Libya's shores, has been evaluated by the Western public and governments in West Europe not only as an unjustified act, a demonstration of force, but also as a provocation which is fraught with considerable complications for the situation in the region. For example, one member of the Italian Government compared the U.S. behavior in this situation to a man sitting on a power keg smoking a cigar. Behind this reaction is concealed very profound dissatisfaction at what the United States is allowing itself to do in trampling on the allies' interests.

More Opposition to U.S. Policy

Finally, the split in the Persian Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The United States hoped to rally many regimes and governments around itself in an attempt to establish its own undivided military control there and to conduct a policy of further militarization, both in the Near and Middle East and in the Indian Ocean. This policy is now evoking serious reservations, even among the moderate governments of the Arab countries. For instance, last week a conference of foreign ministers of Arab countries adjoining the Persian Gulf was held in Saudi Arabia.

[Ariyevich] At that conference, a decision was adopted to oppose any steps leading to militarization of the Persian Gulf, Red Sea and Indian Ocean region, or to the establishment and expansion of foreign military bases in the region, and to oppose any kind of interference in the region's affairs.

[Beglov] Finally, the Atlantic split. Here the U.S. stake on a new twist in the arms race, on undermining the attainments of detente, has brought forth not only very strong reservations among the European allies of the United States, but has also led to many serious protests, both from figures representing ruling parties in those countries and from the broad public. What is said by political observers, even in the United States itself, evaluates quite seriously the scale of this growing opposition to U.S. policy in West Europe. The New York TIMES has just published an article by Fritz Stern, professor of history at Columbia University, in which he writes: The Western alliance is threatened by a dangerous polarization. The more we stress military force, the more persistent become the voices of the discontented in West Europe. There is one interesting historical observation in connection with this. Prof Fritz Stern writes: Recently one prominent West German editor, a faithful friend of the United States for something over 30 years, told me: There is something of the Wilhelms in the United States today. By the Wilhelms is meant the catastrophic period of escalation of German might, characterized by a political clumsiness, which helped to bring closer the beginning of the World War I and Germany's first collapse. This historical analogy hits the bulleye.

Growing Antiwar Movement

[Lomenko] Here, Spartak Ivanovich, it seems to me that the Americans are involved in a vicious circle in their policy. Striving to consolidate their position in the world they have staked on force and this stake is giving rise to dissatisfaction, with further crumbling of U.S. positions, and is strengthening anti-Americanism, as you have just said, in various parts of the world. I should like to speak here about West Europe, which has not experienced such an antiwar movement for a long time, and one steeped, literally, in a spirit of anti-Americanism.

[Ariyevich] One's attention is drawn by the mass character and the high level of activity of the current manifestations in support of peace. Thousands of people are going onto the streets of Hamburg, Munich, Rome, Vienna, Amsterdam and Stockholm and they are being brought onto the streets by acute anxiety for the fate of peace. The plans to site U.S. nuclear missiles in West Europe, and recently the prospect of the addition of neutron warheads for them, bring with them dangers beside which even the horrors of the last war pale in comparison.

Prominent political figures, important scientists and even generals--something which I would like to draw attention to especially--who quite recently occupied senior posts in NATO staffs, are speaking of this now with growing alarm.

[Lomeyko] Yes, in recent years I have witnessed this mood on many occasions. The essence of the problem is that West Europeans do not want to be the American's nuclear hostages. Unlike many politicians in America, West Europeans took detente seriously. They have developed a taste for cooperation. Apart from this, economic and cultural ties with the East are not, for West Europe, a luxury, so to speak. They mean employment, business and let us put it plainly, a different scale of action and thought.

The movement for a revision of the NATO decision of 12 December 1979 is growing and important military specialists, as you rightly noted, Gennadiy Mikhaylovich, are participating in this movement, specialists such as Gen Gert Bastian in the FRG, General Meijenfieldt in Holland, Admiral Sanguinetti in France, Nino Pasti in Italy and many others. This says much. It means that Western military specialists who know the heart of the matter very well, who know the balance of military forces in the world and in Europe, could not in all conscience continue to hear ranting about the West's lagging behind, about NATO's missile gap, and they have begun to refute the lies about the Soviet threat.

[Ariyevich] What I should like to emphasize in this connection is that it is not just that the decision to produce and stockpile neutron weapons marks the start of a new nuclear arms round, but this step is also clearly aimed at torpedoing the talks on the limitation of nuclear missile armaments and securing the deployment in West Europe, in accordance with the NATO plan, of some 600 American nuclear missiles. One gets the impression that in using the shift of accent to the neutron bomb, the Washington strategists want to push through the NATO plans concerning the Pershing II's and cruise missiles on the sly, to push them through as something which goes without saying. Eugene Rostow, chief of the American Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, recently declared: The issues of Euromissiles are not open to discussion. Incidentally, this even contradicts the NATO decision of December 1979. But, it seems to me, peace supporters have guessed the meaning of this perfidious design, too. The decision on neutron weapons has not only weakened their campaign against foisting new medium-range missiles upon them, but has mobilized all the opponents of the arms race into even more energetic action.

[Lomeyko] Yes, you are quite right. I think that the neutron bomb for many West Europeans was the final drop which made the cup of their endurance brim over. Not without reason, many West European statesmen have resolutely come out against both the deployment of the Euromissiles and neutron weapons on the territory of their countries. I could cite here speeches by Mrs Brundtland, the Norwegian prime minister, and Joergensen, the Danish prime minister. A movement for the establishment of a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe is now growing in Scandinavia and this despite the obvious pressure by Washington and Bonn, which do not want this issue to be considered separately outside the general framework of Atlantic concepts. The dissatisfaction of West Europeans with American high-handedness and nuclear blackmail will continue to grow. Politicians who for a variety of reasons strive to keep with Washington are losing support among their own populations. In the face of the threat of nuclear war, which in Washington's calculations could be unleashed in Europe, representatives of different political views are uniting. It is characteristic that among West German clergymen the slogan Better Red than Dead has even appeared. This is by way of a reply to the slogan which was around at the beginning of the sixties: Better Dead than Red. The West Europeans have realized for the first time what the cost of the notorious American protection is: The Americans intend to defend West Europe to the last West Europeans.

[Beglov] It is noteworthy that in the United States itself the protests are growing against the continuation of the stake on an aggressive policy.

Not a single reasonable person can find an answer justifying the White House's stake on a new twist in the spiral of the arms race, spending on which in a 5-year period is to reach more than 1.5 trillion. Recently, 500 large public organizations in the United States--religious, pacifist and women's organizations, professors and lecturers from different universities--adopted a joint appeal to the White House, stressing that today, more than ever before, it is important to make a decision to stop the flywheel of the arms race.

I was in the United States this summer and the most interesting phenomenon I observed when meeting many Americans was that people from circles close to the leadership of political parties, especially the Democratic Party, which has now been removed from power, people at the various brain centers of politics, or editorial offices of large newspapers, did not conceal their alarm--alarm about where this uncontrolled stake on the arms race and the kindling of hostility toward the Soviet Union can lead. American Senator William Proxmire recently said that there may never be a better moment than the present for the Reagan administration to start talks with the Russians on the reduction of arms. Why? Because, the senator stressed, the problem of the recovery of the American economy cries out for a treaty leading to the limitation of the already excessive spending on arms. Reagan cannot make ends meet in the so-called economic recovery program, so how can economic recovery be achieved with an arms race unprecedented in history?

Arms Race, Economic Effects

[Ariyevich] The arms race is a heavy economic burden on the peoples. It is an enormous loss for people: unbuilt houses, schools lacking equipment and teachers, hospitals run on meagre budgets, cuts in the real earnings of the working people, a lack of capital for modernizing equipment at enterprises, accelerating inflation and so forth. The aim of having both guns and butter, as is now evident, is not within the capabilities of even such a rich country as the United States. The Reagan administration is attempting to stage a recovery of the economy by means of cutting social programs. About 200 such programs have been severely cut down. What is this leading to? Since the new academic year begins in September, let us take the state of education in the United States as an example. The draft budget for 1982 cuts allocations for the education system by more than 20 percent. Here are the concrete results of this policy: According to figures published in the American press, 30 million adult Americans in the United States today cannot even complete a form on starting work. In other words, they are practically illiterate. A simple statistical calculation shows that the number of Americans unable to read or write will continue to grow. This is because 5 million children of school age in the United States are deprived of the possibility of attending school and another 3 million can only receive primary education: School fees are too high.

Here is another example from another country. According to data just published in London, the number of unemployed in Britain is now little short of 3 million. Commenting on these figures, the MORNING STAR notes that there has not been such a large army of jobless throughout all the postwar years. However, the jobs situation is worst among school dropouts: Some 278,000 recent pupils have been turned down for work and have found themselves out in the street. There is now not a single working-class family in Britain which has not directly or indirectly experienced all the horrors of unemployment. The responsibility for this lies with the Conservative cabinet, which is blindly following Washington's lead. This anti-popular course will occupy a central place on the agenda of the annual session of the British trade union congress, which opens its proceedings next week.

[Lomeyko] Yes, the onset of autumn marks an activation of political life in all the capitals of the northern hemisphere. In the debates which are developing with fresh force in parliaments, at meetings and on the pages of the press, one can hear reactions to the appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet with increasing frequency.

This "Appeal to the Parliaments and Peoples of the World" to speak out resolutely in favor of talks aimed at preventing a new round in the nuclear missile arms race answers the aspirations of millions of people.

[Ariyevich] On 1 September the peoples of our world marked International Peace Day. At the call of the World Peace Council, it is marked annually on the anniversary of the outbreak of World War II. This year, Peace Day was marked in a situation of unprecedented upsurge in the antiwar movement. This movement is becoming a mighty force with which the ruling circles of Western countries are being forced to notice. At a time when the international situation has been aggravated, all honest people on earth turn their gaze on the Soviet Union and the community of the socialist countries and place their hopes in them.

With that, we come to the end of our program. We thank you for your attention, and take our leave of you. All the best.

U.S. SHOWS RESOLVE TO PROTECT SOUTH AFRICA AT UN

LD051510 Moscow TASS in English 1140 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] New York, 4 Sep, TASS--The United States demonstrated its resolve to protect the racist South African regime during the first day of the proceedings of the extraordinary special session of the UN General Assembly on Namibia that had opened here. During the sitting of the Credentials Committee the American delegate was the only one to vote against the proposal to bar from the session the emissaries of Pretoria, which is brazenly ignoring the UN decisions on Namibia. The credentials of the South African racists were found invalid.

NOVOYE VREMYA ON UN TALKS ON INDIAN OCEAN

PM081111 [Editorial Report] Moscow NOVOYE VREMYA in Russian No 36 on 4 September 1981 carries on pages 5-8, under the headline "Operation 'Wrecking,'" a 4,000-word article by S. Vladimirov contending that the United States "along with certain of its military bloc allies" is "entirely" to blame for the fact that the UN conference on the Indian Ocean will not now take place in 1981, as the General Assembly resolved it should do back in 1979. Vladimirov describes the circumstances leading up to the creation of the expanded UN special committee on the Indian Ocean with the mission of preparing the conference. He emphasizes the "constructive program" for the committee's work put forward by the nonaligned countries, though he takes issue with their "thesis that the source of military tension in the Indian Ocean is the 'rivalry between the great powers.'" However, he declares, the "American ruling circles are acutely allergic to the very idea of a peace zone in the Indian Ocean," and this "negative American stance has become still more unpardonable and recklessly aggressive under the Reagan administration."

Vladimirov claims that the United States has used "NATO machinery" to make West European countries toe the U.S. line on the Indian Ocean. He devotes the final section of his article to a detailed account of Western "obstructionist methods" at recent sessions of the UN committee and singles out for particular criticism the U.S. view that Indian Ocean security is threatened by "the existence of Soviet Ground Forces in the Caucasus, Central Asia and West Siberia--in other words, on USSR territory."

SENATORS CRANSTON, MATHIAS CONTINUE SOVIET VISIT

Meet With Gromyko

LD041604 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of foreign affairs, today received Senators Cranston and Mathias, prominent U.S. politicians, who are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

There was an exchange of views on the state of Soviet-American relations and also on certain international problems. Special attention was paid to the state of affairs in the sphere of the limitation of strategic arms. Both sides stressed the great importance of a dialogue for the purpose of finding mutually acceptable solutions on issues where there are differences in the two countries' positions.

Press Conference Held

LD051138 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--Soviet-American relations are of great importance now since the destinies not only of the two peoples but of the peoples of the whole world depend on how these relations develop. This was said at today's press conference in the residence of the U.S. ambassador in Moscow by prominent political figure of the USA Senator Alan Cranston (Democrat, California). Together with Senator Charles Mathias (Republican, Maryland) he is staying in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Parliamentary Group of the USSR.

Expressing anxiety about the present state of Soviet-American relations, Alan Cranston said that the majority of Americans and state leaders in the USA wish the improvement of relations with the USSR. He said he hoped that both sides return to a conference table to discuss the questions of arms limitation and reduction.

Alan Cranston noted with satisfaction that during the meeting with the U.S. senators, Soviet politicians and public figures expressed the opinion that a nuclear war cannot be limited, that there can be no winners in such a war. This is realised in the United States, too, the senator said.

Because of the unique armaments that are available to each side, the relations between the United States and the USSR are of great importance not only at the present stage but also in the entire history of mankind, Senator Charles Mathias said at the press conference.

Pointing out that there are a lot of difficulties on the road to the improvement of Soviet-American relations, he said: "I leave Moscow, however, not without hope, because I believe that neither side wants a war, that both sides very clearly understand the character of a nuclear war."

Cranston Interviewed on TV

LD052000 Moscow TASS in English 1932 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--Speaking in a Soviet television interview, American Senator Alan Cranston said that in his opinion neither the Americans nor Soviet people want war, and that they realise the terrible consequences of a nuclear conflict. Nobody believes the possibility to survive in case of a so-called limited nuclear war, he said.

Speaking on prospects for Soviet-American relations, the senator expressed the hope that they will improve, as both in the Soviet Union and in the United States there are sufficiently many sensible people who realise the whole danger of tensions in the relations between the two countries, the relations, which may result in the outbreak of a nuclear war that will be disastrous not only to our countries, but also to the entire mankind.

The senator expressed gratitude for the opportunity to discuss frankly here many aspects of Soviet-American relations, and expressed the hope that ways will be jointly found to ensure that our two countries live in peace with each other.

The American senator is currently on a visit in the USSR at the invitation of the USSR Parliamentary Group.

Arms Control Stressed

LD061355 Moscow TASS in English 1304 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 6 Sep, TASS--The most important task facing mankind today is to avert the threat of nuclear war, and that is why the U.S. and the USSR should do everything within their power to continue a dialogue between themselves, a TASS correspondent was told today by Senator Alan Cranston, a Democrat from California, before leaving Moscow. He visited the Soviet capital together with Senator Charles Mathias, a Republican from Maryland, on the invitation of the Soviet Parliamentary Group.

This dialogue should rely primarily on the recognition of each other's interests and viewpoints and represent a sensible compromise on both sides. Otherwise the threat of the uncontrollable arms race will grow, he added. It is imperative to hold constructive talks on problems which divide the two countries.

Senator Charles Mathias stressed the exceptional importance of establishing a more effective arms control. Today it is more essential than ever before not only because of the threat of war and the character of nuclear war, he said, but also because the rapid growth of the world population merely [as received] denies us the luxury of investing colossal resources into arms systems.

The senator expressed the hope that both the United States and the Soviet Union would be able to take more effective measures in arms control. This is absolutely necessary to save mankind from perishing, he said. The point is not only to survive a nuclear war but also to prevent the pernicious effect of atomic weapons on the environment. The use of these weapons would jeopardise the existence of mankind, Charles Mathias stressed.

'AGGRESSIVE PLANS' TO BE RESULT OF BEGIN VISIT

LD071854 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The Israeli prime minister, Menahem Begin, has arrived in the United States where he is to meet President Ronald Reagan. Our news analyst Valentin Lapin makes these observations:

It will be a meeting of partners in a plot spearheaded against the Arab countries. Experience has shown that the Camp David deal has moved the Middle East problem not an inch closer to a settlement. Quite the contrary, Israel's continued occupation of Palestinian lands, whatever the excuse, has further aggravated the situation. The hopes that the Egyptian President as Sadat would win the Arab world's support for the Camp David agreement have not come to pass. Equally unsuccessful was Washington's policy of pressure and blackmail against the Arab countries that reject American and Israeli diktat. The pirate raid on Baghdad, the barbarous bombings of the Lebanese capital and the attack on Libyan patrol aircraft by American fighters have caused an explosion of angry protests.

These acts of international terrorism only showed the Arab and African countries with all the more clarity who threatens their sovereignty and independence.

The growing danger stems directly from America's growing military presence in the Middle East. Attracted by Arabian oil, Washington is setting up a network of bases for its Rapid Deployment Force and Israel is to play a special role in these plans.

According to the American Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the talks in Washington will mainly focus on what needs to be done to build up strategic ties between the United States and Israel. The New York TIMES, speculating on the possible measures, mentions regular joint military exercises and a greater exchange of intelligence information, with Israel receiving data straight from American spy satellites.

There are also plans to use Israeli territory for stationing the Rapid Deployment Force, and to increase American military aid to Tel Aviv. After Washington lifted its token embargo, it has given Israel the promised F-16 fighter planes. Now other types of modern weaponry are to follow suit.

The American press says Menahem Begin has brought with him a long list of requests and, as the Washington POST has observed, considering that Predsident Reagan takes close to heart everything concerning Israel, the Israeli prime minister can count on receiving new military credits, even if the existing ones already exceed $2,000 million a year.

Washington's attempts at dictating to the Middle East countries are clearly pushing it to military adventures. Everything indicates that the Israeli prime minister is in the United States to coordinate further aggressive plans directed against the peoples of the Middle East and against peace in that explosive region of the world.

BUCKLEY VISIT, PAKISTANI MILITARY AIMS HIT

LD041530 Moscow TASS in English 1412 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Washington, 4 Sep, TASS--The U.S. administration is expanding military and economic aid to Pakistan in the hope of turning that country into a springboard for the attainment of its global plans in south-west and South Asia.

The State Department announced today that Under Secretary of State James Buckley will shortly leave for Pakistan where he will conduct talks with President Ziaul Haq and other representatives of the Pakistani authorities. According to a State Department spokesman the main purpose of Buckley's talks will be to "discuss questions connected with American military deliveries to Pakistan."

In the opinion of observers Buckley's visit should be viewed in the context of the continuation of the talks held recently between Secretary of State Haig and the Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi. Although the purpose of Agha Shahi's visit to the American capital is being kept as a closely guarded secret, it is believed in informed circles that the ministers had discussed the details of the long-term programme of American military aid to Pakistan under which Washington has undertaken to provide that country in the next five years with arms and military equipment to the sum of three billion dollars. The programme provides first of all for the delivery to the Ziaul Haq regime of modern F-16 fighter planes, tanks and other arms.

Washington's generosity is easily explained. After the fall of the monarchy in Iran the United States began to stake on Pakistan, trying to turn it into a regional policeman, into an instrument for the fulfilment of U.S. strategic plans in south-west and South Asia.

The American-Pakistani military and political alliance poses a threat to India and is directed against it since India's independent course simply infuriates Washington. In this connection the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR notes that if the American arms that are being supplied to Pakistan are to be used, they will be used against India which is viewed by Islamabad as its enemy.

U.S. 'COMPLICITY' CHARGED IN ATTACKS ON SOVIETS

LD042325 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] On Friday a bomb exploded under a diplomat's car near the Soviet mission in New York. It was the second time in as many days that bombs had been planted near the Soviet mission in midtown Manhattan. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev.

The identity of (?the) terrorists is no secret. They are from the notorious Jewish Defense League and its factions. After the Friday explosion a man called the UPI office in New York saying he was one of the league's members and assumed responsibility for the attack. Moreover, he threatened that Russian blood would flow in New York streets.

The Soviet Union has protested to the United States many times against the campaign of terror and harassment against Soviet nationals, but the United States authorities have failed to put any constraints on the terrorist organization, let alone punish its members. Over the past 2 years the Jewish Defense League has stepped up harassment of Soviet nationals. Firearms and explosives have gradually ousted such traditional means of intimidation as hate letters, threats over the telephone, insults, picketing of Soviet missions and window smashing. Violence appears to be mounting in direct proportion with the administration's vows to fight terrorism. All this takes place in a country which claims to be a civilized nation and is done to citizens of a country with which the United States maintains diplomatic relations. Inaction of the United States authorities is complicity and encouragement of terrorism.

It's hardly accidental that a fresh wave of terrorist acts by members of the Jewish Defense League against Soviet nationals has coincided with a series of similar acts against other socialist countries, namely Cuba. Anti-Cuban terrorist organizations based in Miami, Florida not only train people for subversive operations but have already sent several groups for subversion inside Cuba. Earlier this year five terrorists were captured in Cuba. One of their assignments was the assassination of Fidel Castro.

The freedom and impunity with which various terrorist organizations operate against sovereign nations from U.S. territory seems to imply that terrorism, officially denounced by the U.S. administration, is an essential part of its overall political line.

PENTAGON SPENDING 'MAIN CAUSE' OF ECONOMIC ILLS

LD041056 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Commentary by Moscow radio news analyst Viktor Olin]

[Text] Larry Speakes and James Baker, spokesmen for the White House tried hard to create the impression that slashing military spending to level out the budget is a foregone conclusion. Even concrete figures were cited, from $20 to $40 billion for the next few years. Although the (?whole amount involves) not more than a pinprick for the mammoth military program with its overall bill at a staggering sum of $1.6 trillion, the Pentagon chief, Caspar Weinberger, who is building up more clout within the administration, has decided to put an end to all talk about slashes affecting his department. On arriving in Honolulu to attend a convention of the American Legion, he declared there were no decisions on this score and everything that has been said in this connection earlier was nothing but hearsay.

Be that as it may, (?counting up) the dollars for the outgoing 1981 fiscal year, American economists are coming to the conclusion that the Reagan administration is far from making headway on its ambitious plans in federal fiscal policy. What is more, the situation has taken a bad turn for the worse. Thus, the budget deficit originally planned at $40 billion, will in actual fact exceed $60 billion. These estimates are backed up by data on soaring inflation; its rate topped 15 percent in July. All this goes hand-in-hand with a production (?slump) and growing number of unemployed.

Cutting the military budget, it would seem, is the most reliable way of getting rid of all these evils. Indeed the blank check given to the Pentagon each year is the main cause of budgetary dislocation, inflation, unemployment, and other related phenomena. Most authoritative scientists agree on that. The paper New York TIMES proposes to do away with a fiscal malaise (?with one fell swoop) by abandoning a program for deploying new missiles of the MX type. All the more so, the paper argues, since this program is senseless, both in terms of U.S. security and militarily. Yet such proposals, as facts testify, are rejected out of hand by the Reagan administration. Now what does it opt for? The answer is furnished by one item of the new budget adopted in mid-August. This item has a direct bearing on millions of jobless who from now on will be deprived of additional employment benefits. Now the turn is for the aged, sick and homeless. The White House would rather hear Caspar Weinberger than their voices.

'HOLLYWOOD' INTELLECT OF U.S. LEADERS CRITICIZED

PM071207 Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 9

[Vitaliy Kobysh article under the rubric "An Observer's Opinion": "The Crimea Meetings and the Modern World"]

[Text] The now traditional summer meetings in the Crimea between the leaders of the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, at which fundamental, cardinal questions of modern life are discussed, took on particular significance this year.

The critical reader may object: Surely questions of paramount importance have been discussed at earlier Crimea meetings, and did not they arouse interest among the public in our country and abroad? Yes, on those occasions too the main, most acute problems of world politics and the socialist community's life were subjected to detailed examination in the Crimea, and this gave rise to an appropriate reaction. Now, however, we are talking about their special significance in connection with the special situation prevailing in the world.

In the past year, during which a new administration came to power in the United States, the world situation has not only become still more complex but has taken on such new characteristics that even those who formerly shrugged politics aside are reaching for the newspapers and listening to the radio announcer's voice. The news is disturbing. There is more and more explosive material in the world, new hotspots are emerging and in the policy of certain statesmen, chiefly Americans, you can see less and less good sense or responsibility.

Much food for thought is provided, for instance, by one recent episode--the attack by American F-14's on Libyan planes. Not only have no excuses been made for this purely provocative act, but the United States has deliberately blown it up into a "military victory" and used it to whip up chauvinism. Of course, it is not just a question of the episode itself; it has been given a far wider, more far-reaching meaning, as observers on both sides of the ocean immediately perceived. The United States, according to an observer for London's SUNDAY TELEGRAPH, is once again a country seeking to play a global role without a sense of guilt or any doubts. And here is the interpretation of what happened put forward by the American researcher Prof (D.) Edwards.

"The downing of the Libyan planes should have come as no surprise for attentive observers of the Reagan administration's foreign policy," he explains. "Such confrontations in areas where the United States has a clear military advantage will probably become the rule, not the exception. The Reagan administration's emerging policy with respect to the Soviet Union in a period of growing economic difficulties in the United States makes this almost inevitable."

This commentary touches on what is, perhaps, the most substantial feature which lies behind the shamelessly militarist course of today's American administration, the unprecedented arms race it has unleashed and its continuing show of military muscle--from the aforementioned shameful act of violence toward a small African country to the plans for deploying American nuclear missiles on West European soil and the decision on the mass production of neutron weapons, which has aroused universal indignation and revulsion.

Yes, the tragic fact--tragic above all for the American people themselves--is that a handful of millionaires, most of whom have an idea of the world around them which rises no higher than the intellectual level of Hollywood, have made their way to power in the biggest imperialist country. It is clear that this government of nouveaux riches and millionaires, brought to power by corporations engaged in military production, is paying off the advances and repaying the trust placed in it. It is obvious that the present Washington authorities are trying to dress up and "ennoble" their brutal foreign and domestic policy course (let us also recall at this point how many social programs the new administration has already succeeded in canceling and to what pitiless class tyranny it has subjected the striking air traffic controllers) with incantations like: "America must regain its greatness."

This banal mass propaganda production is designed entirely for the public, both within the United States and outside it. The essence of the matter is that behind the whipping up of world tension and bellicose bravado there lies, on the one hand, loyal service to the benefactors--the military corporations, and on the other, fear in the face of the processes taking place in the world. Also concealed here is what Professor Edwards had in mind: the inability to cope with the very serious economic problems besetting America.

Thus saberrattling, muscleflexing and loud shows of strength are being used to conceal the organic weakness and inferiority complex of which, it seems, America can never rid itself, however hard the official oracles try to assure us of the reverse. No, it would be wrong to underestimate the seriousness of the threat to the cause of peace and the peoples' security arising from the thoughtless policy of those who now rule the United States. But this policy is so flagrantly in contradiction with the fundamental, most vital interests of the vast majority of mankind that it is within the peoples' power to halt the slide toward war and erect a barrier in the path of this narrowminded, fallacious policy.

...All this, in particular, was discussed at the meetings held in Crimea. As in previous years, a calm, sober voice was heard from there, inspiring confidence in people, a voice heard by everyone in the situation now prevailing in the world.

INDIAN MEDIA CRITICIZE U.S. APPOINTEE'S ACTIVITIES

BK041644 Moscow in Hindi to India 1130 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The Government of India has informed the U.S. State Department that it will not acquiesce to the appointment of George Griffin as political counsellor in the U.S. Embassy in Delhi. (Andrey Bosenko), TASS news agency correspondent, reports from Delhi that the information relating to this decision was disclosed to newsmen after a thorough examination of Griffin's activities in various diplomatic posts during his stay in India and some other South Asian countries. According to reports of Indian newspapers and magazines, his activities were far different from the responsibilities of a diplomat.

PRESS TRUST OF INDIA says that in fact George Griffin is an employee of CIA. Working under cover of the U.S. embassies in Pakistan and Afghanistan, he often came to Delhi, where as an eyewitness he presented a distorted picture of the situation in Afghanistan in the news conferences organized by the American Embassy. Griffin deliberately painted the events in that country in the United States' favor. In other words, he gave only distorted information. Not only this, Indian mass media reported that Griffin directed subversive activities of the CIA against Democratic Afghanistan. Training Afghan bandits in many of the rebel camps located in Pakistan and later arranging their dispatch to Afghanistan were also his responsibilities.

The people of India were very indignant at the news of Washington's intention to send this notorious spy to Delhi with an assignment. The members of Parliament asked the government not to grant him a visa to enter India.

Newspapers and magazines said that Griffin's appointment in Delhi is proof that the CIA plans to stretch the areas of its terrorist activities into India. As reported by the HINDUSTAN TIMES, the dispatch of a group of Afghan antirevolutionists to the capital of India in April this year to prepare grounds for the terrorist activities against some members of the government was the first step toward this goal. They were given special training by the CIA. Griffin had to coordinate the activities of this group of bandits. It is quite natural that under these circumstances the Indian Government had to take steps necessary for its security.

DOST'S INDIA TRIP TIED TO DRA'S 'NEW INITIATIVES'

LD071638 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1540 GMT 7 Sep 81

["Within the Framework of New Initiatives"--TASS headline; by TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep (TASS)--The visit by DRA Foreign Minister Shah Mohammad Dost, who arrived today in the Indian capital, testifies to the unswerving efforts of the leaders of Afghanistan to deepen and expand good-neighborly ties and to build relations with other countries on the basis of mutual respect, equality and friendship. The DRA Government believes that all states in the region have an interest in living in peace and harmony, the Afghan foreign minister declared at Delhi Airport. We must not allow any increase in tension, but strive for the development of fruitful cooperation, he stressed.

According to an official statement by a representative of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, during the DRA foreign minister's stay talks will be held in Delhi on questions concerning the new proposals advanced in the DRA Government's recent statement, aimed at the normalization of the situation around Afghanistan as well as matters of mutual interest.

The new DRA Government initiatives of 24 August, as is known, attracted great interest throughout the world since they again demonstrated the Afghan leaders' readiness to find a concrete solution to questions related to the political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. These proposals will undoubtedly serve to improve the international climate and to strengthen peace and security in the region. For example, as the DRA Government statement stresses, with a pledge from guarantor states to respect and observe the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Afghanistan and its status as a nonaligned state, the DRA for its part would confirm its adherence to the policy of peace and nonalignment and its striving for the development of friendly links with all countries, primarily neighboring ones.

Adherence to the principles of the Nonaligned Movement was again stressed in a speech on the occasion of Nonaligned Day by Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA [People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan] Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolution Council. The DRA, he said, is proud of the fact that Afghanistan has been and is a member of the Nonaligned Movement which enjoys high prestige in the world and purposefully struggles against imperialist forces.

India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, last week also touched upon the aims and tasks of the Nonaligned Movement, stressing that India will continue as before to adhere to the principles of nonalignment and will advocate a search for a political solution to the problems which the developing countries are encountering.

The DRA Government's proposals are geared precisely toward searching for a political settlement to problems, which corresponds not only to the spirit and the letter of nonalignment but to the requirements of the present tense situation in the world--to search for a solution to complex problems at the negotiating table and not through force and confrontation.

DRA DENIES PAKISTANI CHARGE OF BORDER VIOLATION

LD070646 Moscow TASS in English 0637 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Kabul, 7 Sep, TASS--An official spokesman for the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan resolutely turned down on Sunday the assertion of Pakistan's authorities that fighter-planes of the Air Force of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan allegedly violated the frontier of Pakistan. The BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY reported that Radio Pakistan and Western radio stations broadcast in the morning of September 6 that two fighter-planes of the Air Force of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan intruded into Pakistan's air space and fired their guns.

The official spokesman for the Armed Forces of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, answering the question from the BAKHTAR correspondent, strongly turned down this fabrication of the Pakistani authorities, describing it as groundless. It is emphasised that such allegations are a propaganda trick, being undertaken at a time when the new Afghan peace initiatives were put forward. The aim of such allegations is to undermine the relations between Afghanistan and Pakistan, to introduce confusion in to the minds of Pakistani citizens and to complicate the international situation.

SRV'S LE DUAN VISITS, MEETS WITH LEADERS

Conversation With Brezhnev

LD071206 Moscow TASS in English 1152 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep, TASS--Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, had a Kremlin meeting today with Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, who had arrived in the Soviet Union for a friendly visit. Taking part in the conversation were:

On the Soviet side--Nikolay Tikhonov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR; Andrey Gromyko, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, foreign minister of the USSR; Oleg Rakhmanin, first deputy head of a department of the CPSU Central Committee; Anatoliy Blatov, assistant to the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Vitaliy Morozov, first vice-chairman of the State Committee for External Economic Relations; Boris Chaplin, the Soviet ambassador to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

On the Vietnamese side--To Huu, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the CPV, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the SRV; Dao Ngoc Xuan, vice-chairman of the State Planning Committee of the SRV; Dong Ngac, assistant to the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPV; Nguyen Huu Mai, the SRV ambassador to the USSR.

Leonid Brezhnev, speaking of the situation in the Soviet Union said that central and provincial local party organizations are doing a great amount of politico-organizacional and ideological work to ensure an even and confident progress on all sections of communist construction. The key task today is that of intensification of the economy. Hence the need for giving constant attention to improving economic management, stimulating scientific and technical progress, raising the professional and political level of personnel and practising rigid economy everywhere and in everything.

Le Duan told about the selfless efforts of the Vietnamese people to restore and develop their economy and about the current preparations for the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam

The efforts to carry out the tasks of the social and economic development of the country, outlined by the previous congress, were seriously hampered by Beijing's aggression in February 1979, and the fact that considerable forces had to be diverted to repel Chinese provocations. But even in these complicated conditions the Vietnamese communists and Vietnamese working people were able to increase the country's economic potential and strengthen the socialist mainstays of society.

Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan pointed out with satisfaction that Soviet-Vietnamese relations are developing dynamically both quantitatively and qualitatively. Their inter-party and inter-state ties have been expanded and the volume of economic cooperation increased. The Soviet Union continued giving assistance to Socialist Vietnam in strengthening its defence capacity.

It is planned to build jointly 50 projects of great economic importance in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam within the next five years. Work has been launched to produce oil and gas on the south Vietnamese shelf. It is planned to increase considerably the deliveries of Vietnamese goods to the USSR, specifically vegetables and fruit to the Soviet Far East and Siberia.

Speaking on behalf of the Communist Party of the Vietnam and the entire Vietnamese people, Le Duan expressed gratitude to the CPSU and the Soviet people for their effective support and assistance to the SRV in different areas of socialist construction.

Questions of the international situation were also discussed during the meeting.

The militaristic policy of the USA as well as China's hegemonistic aspirations have led to an aggravation of the world situation, specifically the situation in Southeast Asia. The peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea still have no opportunity to apply themselves fully to peaceful constructive tasks. Their security is jeopardised by military action by Beijing supported by the American administration. China and the USA are trying to organize a political and economic boycott of the countries of Indochina and with these aims in view are putting pressure on the ASEAN countries. But such a policy, hostile to the cause of peace, is at variance with the aspirations of the peoples and is therefore doomed to failure.

The USSR and the SRV are convinced that consolidation of security in Asia should become a matter of common concern to the Asian states.

In this connection, they attach great importance to broadening cooperation with India and express willingness to establish and strengthen relations of friendship and cooperation with Indonesia, Malaysia and all the peace-loving countries of Asia. The cause of peace in Asia would only gain if Japan joined in the constructive efforts to establish truly good-neighbourly relations between Asian countries.

Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan expressed confidence that the consistent policy of the socialist states to improve the world political climate will meet with a positive response from political circles of different states and will be vigorously supported by the world public.

The meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan was held in a cordial fraternal spirit and was marked by a complete identity of views on the questions discussed.

Luncheon Exchange

LD071514 Moscow TASS in English 1459 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep; TASS--A luncheon was held in the Kremlin tonight in honour of the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan on behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU. During the luncheon the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Leonid Brezhnev, and Le Duan exchanged speeches. The speeches of Leonid Brezhnev and Le Duan were received with much attention and repeatedly interrupted by prolonged applause. The luncheon passed in a warm, fraternal atmosphere.

Officials at Dinner

LD071730 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1530 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Excerpt] A dinner was given today in the Great Kremlin Hall by the CPSU Central Committee in honor of Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnamese Communist Party. Present at the dinner together with Le Duan were To Huu, member of the party Central Committee Politburo and deputy premier of the Council of Ministers, and other Vietnamese comrades. Present at the dinner from the Soviet side were Comrades Brezhnev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Tikhonov, Chernenko, Demichev, Solomentsev, Kapitonov, and Zimyanin; Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

SRV'S REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY COMMEMORATED

Moscow Ceremony

PM071515 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Noteworthy Anniversary"]

[Text] The victory of the August revolution and the proclamation of an independent Vietnam in 1945 constituted a radical change in the Vietnamese people's destiny. They cast off forever the fetters of colonialism and became complete masters of their motherland. This was spoken of at a ceremonial meeting of representatives of the Moscow public devoted to the 36th anniversary of the formation of the SRV and the opening of a 10-day Soviet-Vietnamese friendship festival in the USSR. The meeting was held 1 September.

The keynote speaker, G.S. Zolotukhin, deputy chairman of the Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Society's Central Board and USSR minister, noted that the basis of the indestructible Soviet-Vietnamese friendship and fraternal cooperation is the alliance between the CPSU and the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] and the common ideologies of the two countries and peoples.

Nguyen Xuan Huu, secretary of the Phu Khanh Province VCP Committee and head of the Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society delegation, stressed in his speech that the cornerstone of Socialist Vietnam's foreign policy is all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union in accordance with the treaty on friendship and cooperation between the SRV and the USSR.

Taking part in the meeting were P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, K.F. Katushev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, the leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations, and also Vu Khoan, SRV charge d'affaires in the USSR, and a Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship Society delegation.

Leaders Greeting

PM071536 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 1

[Text] To Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP] Central Committee; Comrade Truong Chinh, chairman of the SRV State Council; Comrade Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers:

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the USSR Council of Ministers, the entire Soviet people and in our own names, we wish to convey to the VCP Central Committee, the SRV Council of State, National Assembly and Council of Ministers, the entire fraternal Vietnamese people and you, dear comrades, our cordial greetings on the occasion of SRV's National Day.

The success of the August revolution and the declaration of Vietnam's independence in 1945 marked a basic turning point in the Vietnamese people's destiny. The Vietnamese people can rightfully take pride in the historic victories they have scored over the past several decades under the leadership of the glorious VCP, founded by Comrade Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding international revolutionary.

As a result of their valiant fighting against the colonialists, the imperialist aggressors and their lackeys, the Vietnamese people reunified their fatherland and have embarked upon socialist construction across the country.

The Vietnamese people's heroism was again gloriously manifested during their fight against the Chinese aggressors in 1979. At that time, the whole world again realized that a people who viewed freedom, independence and socialism as their ideals could not be subdued. In their advance toward the fifth party congress, the Vietnamese laboring people are carrying out the weighty and complex tasks of building material and technical bases of socialism and consolidating their national defense potential.

The SRV is firmly and resolutely opposing the brutal imposition by Beijing, the imperialists and international reactionaries. The path the SRV has traversed has been illuminated by the ideal of proletarian internationalism. Closely cooperating with the Soviet Union, other countries in the socialist community, and the world's progressive forces, Vietnam is making positive contributions to the struggle to consolidate the socialist undertaking and world peace and security. Developing its cooperation and mutual assistance with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, Vietnam strictly carries out its policy of promoting friendly relations in Asia, hoping to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace.

We note with great satisfaction that the relations between the CPSU and the VCP and between the Soviet Union and the SRV are vigorously developing in the interests of the two countries on the basis of the immutable principles of Marxism-Leninism. Our two peoples highly value the USSR-SRV friendship and cooperation treaty, which is positively serving the building of communism and socialism, peace, and social progress. Strictly pursuing their Leninist foreign policy and implementing the 26th CPSU resolutions, Soviet Communists and the entire Soviet people will continue to resolutely support the fraternal Vietnamese people in their struggle for a bright future of their fatherland.

We wish you, dear friends, and the entire Vietnamese people many new achievements in building up a prosperous Socialist Vietnam.

May the unshakeable friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples increasingly consolidate and develop.

[Signed] L. Brezhnev N. Tikhonov

SRV Delegation in Uzbek SSR

GF060952 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Representatives of fraternal Vietnam are participating in celebrations being held in the Uzbek SSR to mark the 36th anniversary of the SRV. Nguyen Xuan Huu, secretary of the party committee of Phu Khanh Province is heading the delegation from this friendly country. The Vietnamese guests have visited Fergana and conferred with the first secretary of the Fergana skiy Obkom. They also attended a meeting held on the national day of the Vietnamese people. On (?4 September), the Vietnamese guests were received by the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. The presidium of the Uzbek Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries held a banquet in honor of the visiting guests.

Departure From Uzbek SSR

GF071853 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] The Vietnamese delegation that has visited our country at the invitation of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations ended its stay in the Uzbek SSR and departed from Tashkent for Leningrad today.

Prior to his departure, the head of the visiting delegation, Nguyen Xuan Huu, secretary of the party committee of Phu Khanh Province of Vietnam, said to a Tashkent radio correspondent:

Our visit has coincided with the 10-day Soviet-Vietnamese Friendship Week in the Soviet Union. During this period we have observed the sincere Soviet friendship toward the Vietnamese people. A spirit of mutual confidence and strengthening unity between the Soviet and Vietnamese people has prevailed in the meetings we have had with workers and toilers in industrial factories and agricu'tural installations. At a time when the PRC rulers are endeavoring to upset the (?peaceful) life of the Vietnamese people, we are glad to [words indistinct] in our struggle to stand against the PRC. The friendship between the Soviet and Vietnamese peoples will continue to develop and contribute toward peace.

KAMPUCHEA'S FOREIGN MINISTER LEAVES FOR HOME

LD042351 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] On 4 September Hun Sen, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, who made a stop-over in Moscow after his official visits to Syria and India, left the Soviet Union for home.

PRC USING OVERSEAS CHINESE TO SUBVERT BURMA

BK071500 Moscow in Burmese to Burma 1030 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Station correspondent's commentary]

[Text] In a recent issue, the HINDUSTAN TIMES of New Delhi reported on the infiltration of people of Chinese origin into the northern part of Burma. The article says the leading edge of the gradually infiltrating wave of people has moved as far as the upper reaches of the Chindwin River, that the principal direction of the movement of the Chinese inside Burma is from east to west and that they are also cautiously trying to infiltrate the southern parts of the country.

Our station correspondent says that the newspaper report comes as no surprise. There is even a term, gradual infiltration, for such an act. The implication is that Beijing plans to take over Burmese territory by settling people of Chinese origin in those areas. In other words, China is trying to use this method to take over territories which it cannot openly demand from Burma.

China has had a good deal of experience such maneuvers. For instance, China gradually took control of Inner Mongolia, Tibet and Xinjiang after giving the regions a Chinese appearance. Even today in Burma there are places like Bhamo and Kokang where the Chinese outnumber all other nationalities put together. This gives China a good reason to question Burma's sovereignty over such regions.

The illegal Chinese immigrants in Burma gradually try to control the economic life of the areas in which they reside. They also spy for Beijing and spread antigovernment propaganda among the local populace. Blackmarketeering--which is greatly affecting the Burmese treasury--is being carried out by people of Chinese origin. The first people to be recruited into armed rebel groups are also those of Chinese origin.

There are thus good reasons why Indian publications are reporting that Beijing is encouraging people between 20 and 40 years of age who have completed ideological and guerrilla training to emigrate to foreign countries. The Indian weekly (New Hope) reports that there is sufficient evidence to show that Chinese units are engaging in battles against the Burmese Army.

From the facts that have been gathered, it becomes apparent that Beijing's schemes to use overseas Chinese to commit gradual aggression against Burma is a matter of grave concern. The HINDUSTAN TIMES expressed its belief that the very presence of Chinese people in Burma will serve as a conduit for China's political influence inside the country.

The threat from such developments is well understood in Burma. Many articles condemning insurgents have been appearing in Burmese papers. The Burmese paper GUARDIAN has said: To the extent that we can eliminate saboteurs, we shall achieve better successes in our national construction tasks. Since the insurgent movement is an obstacle to national construction, resolute efforts must be made to suppress and eradicate insurgency. As everyone knows, the recently concluded Fourth Congress of the Central Committee of the Burma Socialist Program Party identified the elimination of insurgency as the most important task of the party and the people.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM SPEECHES NOTED

PM080939 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Sep 81 p 4

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Sep (TASS)--The PZPR Central Committee plenum at which questions of economic reform in the country were discussed has finished work here. J. Glowczyk, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, presented a report in which he observed that economic reform carried out in conformity with the decisions of the party's ninth extraordinary congress will create the basis for a way out of the crisis and for securing the socioeconomic development of Poland. The most important requirement of the day, the rapporteur said, is to stop the catastrophic reduction in production and to put an end to the anarchy in public life provoked by the antisocialist political opposition. These outwardly different phenomena are closely linked and fundamentally constitute a single problem. The antisocialist opposition is waging a merciless and calculated struggle directed at undermining the socialist order through disruption of the economy. It blocks constructive action and at the same time does not put forward any program to extricate the country from the crisis. Its only program is one of negation.

The speaker depicted the difficult economic situation in which reduction of material production is taking place. The disorganization process in the domestic market is continuing. The supply of commodities, primarily of foodstuffs, is falling and the breaking of ties between industry and agriculture is being noted.

J. Glowczyk then dwelt on certain aspects of the economic reform, primarily the role of enterprises in the formation of economic processes.

In the course of the discussion, the majority of speakers stressed the necessity of formulating a clear and definite position to be taken by the PZPR on the economy and on other questions concerning the normalization of the situation in the country. Many speakers voiced concern for the destiny of socialism in Poland in connection with the activization of counterrevolutionary forces at home and abroad. They spoke on the necessity to conduct a more resolute and firm line against the antisocialist forces.

It was noted in this connection that the situation in the country has of late become even more complex and that the extremist leaders of solidarity and also other groups hostile to People's Poland are openly attacking the PZPR and organs of the state management.

The comrades who took part in the discussion pointed to the significance for Poland of its fraternal ties and alliance with other socialist countries. They spoke in this connection about the necessity to counter the attacks on the country's foreign policy and the attempts of certain circles to fan up hostile moods toward the Soviet Union.

In many speeches appeals were sounded to the government and the PZPR leadership to take more urgent action regarding the implementation of the decisions of the Ninth PZPR Congress. I. Drabik, foreman of the a metal products plant in Skarzysko Kamienna and member of the PZPR Central Committee, said that the country is going through a serious crisis. Representatives of extremist forces in Solidarity, he said, assert that strikes and various types of demonstrations are initiated from below. This is not true. All antiparty and antigovernment actions are planned centrally so that it is known in advance when such and such an enterprise is going to strike and which one will make what demands. People who do not take part in the strikes or who openly disagree with these methods of protest are often persecuted. Is this supposed to be an initiative from below?

Today we must take a firm stand with respect to those members of the party who, as before are failing to meet the charter's demands. It is not important if there are a million less of us, what is important is that only those who are worthy remain.

S. Kociolek, first secretary of the Warsaw PZPR, Committee stated that the party should have a strategic plan for economic development. Solidarity he said, wants to shove the economy off the socialist rails.

Its tactics are simple: If their people come to control enterprises, then power will come to them of itself. S. Kociolek stressed that state power should act and that delay is a catastrophe for the country and for the economy.

K. Miniur, member of the PZPR Central Committee and first secretary of the PZPR committee at the Lenin metallurgical combine, said that the latest actions of Solidarity, slanderous, provocative and anti-Soviet in nature, are directed against the people and society. People do not want to follow such figures. He indicated the need to raise the offensive nature of the party's actions.

A. Szyszka, chairman of the Conciliation Commission of the industrial trade unions, noted in his speech that people in Solidarity view the problem of self-management merely as a means of struggle for power. They are linking this with hopes that they will somehow succeed in gaining complete economic power in the country "through the back door," power only for themselves, power existing simultaneously with the sovereign legal organs. To this way of thinking, it is essentially a matter not of self-management of collectives by all working people, but of an organ which will be under the full control of Solidarity, or more precisely of its leaders.

Nastal, member of the PZPR Central Committee and deputy director of the Andropol cotton factory, stated that economic reform can only be carried out by a strong government, and this strength depends upon society's trust in and support for it. Therefore, the basic task of party members is to create an atmosphere of trust and public discipline. The speaker demanded that the organs of power defend with all decisiveness the leading cadres from attempts to blacken and discredit them. The organs of power should also take control of the mass media.

The head of the Press, Radio and TV Department of the PZPR Central Committee, L. Tokarski, who dwelt on the problems of the mass information media, stated that the current plenum is taking place under conditions of sharp struggle for public opinion. The leaders of Solidarity are trying to force us into a position where the mass information media would cease to be an instrument of the party and would serve their propagandist aims.

Banko, a member of the PZPR Central Committee and machine operator from one of the Gorzow mines who has joined Solidarity said: Solidarity abuses the party. But it is not the whole organization which is doing that, only the leadership of the trade union. Is Solidarity really a self-managed organization? No. And how do we react to that? Unfortunately, we are not showing sufficient resistance to Solidarity. They shower us with stones, and we shower them with bread.

The leading role of the party cannot be limited only to the realm of theory. No one has the right to tear it away from the solution of everyday problems if he does not want to deviate from socialism. This was what Ladich, peasant from the Tarnobrzeg Voivodship, said. The attempts to distance the party from a cadres policy and from the socialist economy arouse concern, he said. How will the party take the country out of the crisis in such a situation. It must be clearly stated that the party, government and state administration has the right to appoint managers of enterprises which are the property of the people. Naturally, the opinion of production collectives should also be borne in mind in this respect.

In a number of speeches in the discussion, a tendency to play up to the attitudes of extremist circles of Solidarity was detectable and standpoints were expounded which were foreign to the principles of the socialist means of production.

The plenum adopted a decision on the issues under discussion. The proposal of the Politburo on seconding to the commissions of the PZPR Central Committee those first secretaries of voivodship party committees who are not members or candidate members of the Central Committee was adopted.

The closing speech at the plenum was made by Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He stressed that the party will not relinquish its right to implement a cadres policy in state and economic organs. This is stipulated by the PZPR's historical responsibility for the development of the country, for its socialist form, and by the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic which clearly defines the leading role of the party.

The speaker noted the need to achieve high productivity of labor, one of the conditions for overcoming the unusually difficult position in which the country finds itself. Party organizations at all levels must turn their attention to the economy, develop the production initiative of collectives and remove everything that hinders the development of the economy.

Stanislaw Kania talked about the current political situation in the country and the dangers threatening public tranquillity, socialism and the Polish national economy. He stressed that the government will take any measures that are necessary to defend socialism. At the same time he spoke in favor of agreement with all forces guarding the gains of socialism.

In his speech Kania spoke about the recent Polish-Soviet summit talks, stressing that the communique adopted in the Crimea is a document on the friendship of both parties, peoples and states.

SOLIDARITY 'EXTREMISTS,' SLOGANS CRITICIZED

LD052249 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1500 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Commentary from "Taking a Sharp Look" program]

[Text] During the 12 stormy months of Solidarity's existence, really glaring divergencies have fully appeared between the union's original (?plans) and the subsequent actions of the union's leaders, who have come under the influence of the advisers and consultants with the hallmark of KSS-KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee].

Beginning with criticism of the shortcomings in the functioning of the national economy, the Solidarity extremists have not only deepened these mistakes; they surely have not missed anything in trying to place the country on the brink of an economic collapse. Beginning with criticism of Poland's unstable foreign contacts, they have almost brought about the complete disruption of these contacts. This has led to the country's being deprived of the possibility of carrying out its obligations toward its partners.

Quite a number of poisonous shots have been unleashed by the demagogues with the KSS-KOR hallmark and addressed to the authorities for [word indistinct] of jobs and for mismanagement. On the other hand, during such a short time, they have created an apparatus which to a great degree surpasses the apparatus of the former Central Council of Trade Unions. They have organized seats of Solidarity which are reminiscent of forts and have the most modern telecommunications as well as guards. Deaf to (?voices) calling for a close observance of the law, the Solidarity extremists conduct their activity by skirting the law of Poland. They announce political strikes, and they arbitrarily take possession of buildings and so on that belong to the state and the social organizations.

Beginning with slogans calling for democracy, tolerance and notorious pluralism, the KSS-KOR activists who are now in Solidarity manifest their extreme lack of tolerance toward all views that diverge from their own. They terrorize and arrogantly blackmail the disobedient; they do not exclude physical reckoning with those who dare, for example, to begin work contrary to the extremists' recommendations.

Proclaiming mendacious slogans and applying arrogant demagogy, fanning the flames of the emotions of the workers who are standing against the incorrect methods of managing individual [words indistinct], the Solidarity hawks have allowed an onslaught on the PZPR to take place.

In Warsaw, Gdansk, Katowice and other towns, posters and leaflets appear time and again that contain slogans which summon people to a struggle against the PZPR and give instructions on how to counteract everything that the authorities undertake to normalize the situation.

The authors of the leaflets endeavor to slander the party and the Polish communists at any price, to discredit the Sejm deputies and to blacken the officials of public order. As an example, it sufficies to cite the following provocative slogans which have appeared in Bydgoszcz: The Favorable Moment Has Come; The Solidarity Presidium Says 'No' to the Government; Tough and Without Pity Is the Only Way To Talk to the Authorities; Now We Can Take Power Into Our Hands; or Strike to the Last; Occupy the Factories, Stand Against the Authorities; Let Us Bring Them to Their Knees.

Stating that Solidarity's subversive activity has become considerably more active recently, the Polish press points to certain specific methods that the union's leaders use. One such method is exerting psychological pressure on the masses. During the recent street demonstrations, provocative slogans such as The Hungry Nation Will Swallow Its Authorities; and The Communists Should Be Finished Off, were chanted.

The fact deserves attention, the Polish press stresses, that on the eve of the Solidarity congress, union activists have particularly stepped up their aggressive attitude. They travel in entire brigades around the country attempting to sow antisocialist confusion among the workforces. Thus, a delegation from the Solidarity chapter recently visited several coal mines in the Katowice Voivodship. The members of the delegation distributed leaflets with counterrevolutionary contents. The notorious Jan Rulewski stated during his tour that the newspaper WOLNY ZWIAZKOWIEC, which calls for the breaking of everything, will be issued and distributed throughout the country and that its circulation will be doubled in order to annoy the authorities. The equally notorious Bogdan Lis calls for action that would make it impossible for the managements of mines and enterprises to take decisions, and for all matters to be taken into Solidarity's hands. And so, the negation and censuring of everything, without any constructive program of their own is what characterizes the extremists in the Solidarity leadership today.

MAKEYEV, OTHERS ATTEND CSSR ENVOY'S RECEPTION

PM031553 PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] (TASS)--C. Lovetinsky, CSSR ambassador to the USSR, held a reception on 27 August to mark the 37th anniversary of the Slovak national uprising.

The reception was attended by P.G. Gilashvili, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, V.N. Makeyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, leaders of a number of ministries and departments, representatives of party, soviet and public organizations and military leaders.

KONOTOP RECEIVES ROMANIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

AU270843 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0400 GMT 27 Aug 81

[Text] V.I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Obkom and chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Society, has received in Moscow the ARLUS [Romanian Association for Ties of Friendship With the Soviet Union] delegation led by Ion Hobana, secretary of the Union of Writers and member of the ARLUS General Council Bureau. The two sides discussed the upward trend of the Romanian-Soviet relations of friendship and cooperation and stressed the importance of fruitful cooperation between the two associations to better disseminate the achievements obtained by each of the two friendly countries.

SIGNIFICANCE OF WEST BERLIN AGREEMENT UNDERLINED

Brandt Article

PM071511 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 4

[TASS report: "Topical Agreement"]

[Text] Bonn, 1 Sep--W. Brandt, chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany and former FRG chancellor, in an article published in the Social Democratic weekly VORWAERTS has stressed the great significance for the policy of detente and mutual unders anding in Europe of the four-power agreement on West Berlin signed 10 years ago by representatives of the USSR, the United States, Britain and France. Noting the topical significance of the four-power agreement, W. Brandt stressed: Those who now so thoughtlessly advise the renunciation of the policy of detente and of the peaceful equalization of different interests should take a sober look at how the four-power agreement was achieved and at the results yielded by the document's adoption.

Importance to Detente

PM041244 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 3 Sep 81 p 4

[M. Podklyuchnikov article: "An Important Element in Detente"]

[Text] The four-power agreement on West Berlin is 10 years old. On 3 September 1971 representatives of the USSR, Britain, the United States and France signed this document. As a result it was possible to a significant degree to remove the tension in a region which was for long a seat of dangerous crises. The last 10 years have shown that the agreement has withstood the test of time. It has become an important element in detente and stability on our continent, based on recognition of the established borders in Europe and existing political realities.

West Berlin occupies a special place in the European landscape. It is a capitalist "island" in the midst of the socialist GDR. For more than 20 years, while the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union bloc was in power in Bonn, people there tried, with the support of the Western powers, to use the city for "cold war" purposes--for "rolling back communism" and undermining the peoples' socialist gains in the eastern part of Europe. These political calculations were expressed in phrases current at the time, to the effect that West Berlin was an "outpost of the West," a "spearhead" aimed at the heart of the GDR, and so forth. The city was turned into a bridgehead for hostile, subversive activity against the GDR and other socialist countries. Bonn's claims to West Berlin and the continuing provocations there meant that a conflict situation was constantly developing over the city.

The change in West Berlin's destiny took place only when, thanks to the staunch efforts of the Soviet Union and its friends and allies and to the position adopted by sensible Western politicians, detente began to take hold in the international arena. The four-power agreement on West Berlin was the fruit of this positive process in Europe. It became part of the well-known system of treaties and agreements enshrining the results of World War II and serving to consolidate peace. The conclusion of the four-power agreement is to this day a good example of how good will, a constructive approach and persistence in seeking mutually acceptable solutions open up the path to settlement of even chronic, extremely complex problems.

The agreement enshrines the four governments' will to promote the elimination of tension and the prevention of complications in the West Berlin region. It is laid down that force or threat of force must not be used in the region and that disputes must be resolved only by peaceful means.

The most important, fundamental provision of the four-power agreement is that West Berlin is not an integral part of the FRG and will not be governed by it in future. The nature of its relations with the Federal Republic is thereby clearly defined. It follows from the agreement that no claims to West Berlin on Bonn's part are permissible.

In the favorable conditions created by the four-power agreement, a number of documents were signed between the GDR and West Berlin, and also between the GDR and the FRG, governing important questions whose resolution was formerly blocked by Western policy. The agreements enshrined in these documents are continuously being implemented. West Berlin residents have been granted the opportunity to make trips to the GDR. The agreement on transit communications enables FRG citizens and West Berlin residents to make use of GDR communications, seeing for themselves how convenient and simple trips to and from the city have become. The number of transit passengers traveling in and out of West Berlin via GDR communications was 7.6 million in 1971, and 20.5 million in 1980. Thus the settlement achieved immediately yielded good results for the city's residents--good results which they have now become accustomed to.

The Soviet Union and the GDR have always been extremely conscientious in their approach to fulfilling their commitments with respect to West Berlin. As high-ranking representatives have repeatedly stated, they regard the four-power agreement as an important factor for detente and for ensuring security on the European Continent. Practice shows that thanks to the agreement, the situation in and around West Berlin has improved substantially over the last 10 years compared with the preceding period.

The agreement is a painstakingly regulated balance of interests, with all its parts precisely proportioned. Any attempt to upset this balance in any part could jeopardize the intactness of the edifice as a whole.

Nevertheless, attempts of that kind are unfortunately being made. In the past 10 years there have been many attempts by the FRG. For example, in 1973 the Federal Constitutional Court in Karlsruhe even went so far as to call West Berlin an FRG land. Official Bonn did somewhat curtail its ostentatious political activity in the city, but by no means completely, which is what the four-power agreement required it to do. West German federal departments are still operating in the city, although they have no right to be there. In past years various Bundestag and Bundesrat organs have repeatedly held meetings in West Berlin to discuss matters which have nothing to do with maintaining normal ties between West Berlin and the FRG. FRG statesmen visiting the city have tried to perform official duties there. In the spring an entire group of West German politicians came from the banks of Rhine in connection with the early elections in West Berlin. They subsequently became members of the West Berlin Senate.

The FRG is still aspiring to universal representation of West Berlin in the international arena. Bonn wants to extend the action of its international treaties and agreements to the city irrespective of their content, although in accordance with the four-power agreement it can only do this in cases which do not affect the status and security of West Berlin. Attempts are being made to involve the city in the process of West European state and political integration. Measures are being implemented to this end. The city was unlawfully brought into the elections to the so-called European Parliament.

Unfortunately, by no means do the Western partners, who pledged not only to observe the settlements reached in the four-power agreement but to make sure they were respected by the FRG, always take the necessary steps to prevent such violations by Bonn.

All these attempts to test the strength of the four-power agreement will obviously not help it to function normally. They can only create needless friction.

Unswerving observance of all the elements of the four-power agreement is the guarantee that the situation around West Berlin and the conditions of its life will remain normal in the future. The agreement becomes particularly important at a time when the international situation is undergoing acute exacerbation through the fault of the United States. As for the Soviet Union, it is prepared, as is known, to fulfill all commitments in accordance with the four-power agreement just as conscientiously as before. And it is natural to expect the Western partners to the agreement to adopt the same approach. The interests of detente and of strengthening peace would undoubtedly be met if the West proceeded on the basis of the vital interests of the West Berlin population, the interests of peace and cooperation in Europe.

The constructive possibilities opened up to West Berlin 10 years ago, are by no means exhausted.

Talking about West Berlin, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said: "The Soviet Union wants good, business-like ties with it, it wants the city's viability to be ensured and it wants respect for the legal rights of its citizens. We advocate observance and respect by all parties of the letter and general spirit of the four-power agreement and are firmly convinced that only on that basis will West Berlin be able to solve its problems and turn from being a source of disputes into a constructive element of peace and detente."

UK TV'S ACCUSATION ON ATTEMPT ON POPE 'FALSE'

LD041737 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The British television network ITV broadcast on Thursday night a false item that the assassination attempt on the pope a few months ago was the result of a conspiracy of East European countries. Although this program was called "An Investigation Inquiry", it would be correct to call it an insinuation, a new attempt to accuse the socialist countries of participation in terrorism which shakes some Western countries.

In the meantime, it is now clear that the activity of fascist terrorists groups to whom the pope's assailant Turk Mehmet 'Ali Agca belongs, as well as that of leftist gangs such as the Red Brigade in Italy, is advantageous and suits the reactionary forces in the West and is completely supported by the CIA.

AS-SADAT 'REPRESSIONS' AGAINST OPPONENTS SCORED

Surikov Report

LD050507 Moscow TASS in English 1909 GMT 4 Sep 81

[By TASS correspondent A. Surikov]

[Text] Cairo, 4 Sep, TASS--A fresh wave of police repressions has swept Egypt. Among the persons arrested in the course of an unprecedented crackdown are representatives of practically all opposition parties, groupings and trends existing in the country. According to a report in the newspaper AL-AHRAM, more than 550 persons have been arrested. The pro-government press charges all these people with instigation to strife between the Moslem and Christian communities, which has outgrown [as received] in recent months into a number of clashes and other incidents involving human casualties.

Together with leaders of extremist Islamic associations were arrested Moslem and Christian clergymen, political figures known all over the country, who boldly criticised in recent years the home and foreign policy of the present regime.

On the lists of arrested persons, only a part of which has been published so far, are seven members of the General Secretariat of the National Progressive (Left) Party of A.R.E. [Arab Republic of Egypt], including former deputies of the National Assembly Abu-al-'Izz al-Hariri and Qabbari 'Abdullah, Vice Chairman of the Socialist Labour Party Muhammad Hilmi Murad and several other members of the party's supreme leadership, noted Egyptian journalist, prominent public figure of the country, former editor-in-chief of AL-AHRAM Muhammad Hasanayn Haykal, a recognized leader of national opposition, Mahmud al-Qadi, a whole group of figures, former members of the National Assembly of the previous convocation, the leader of the bourgeois "New Wafd" Party, which disbanded itself, Fu'ad Sarraj al-Din.

At the same time the authorities cracked down on the opposition press. They closed the publication of the Socialist Party of Labour, the newspaper AS-SHA'B and five religious publications, which often criticized the government's policy.

The repressions of the authorities caused by mounting discontent of the mass of the people with the pro-American policy of the As-Sadat regime have been met with indignation by Egypt's progressive public. In the special bulletin, which was issued in Cairo by the committee for the defence of freedoms under the National Progressive Party, the government is accused of attempts at using intercommunal differences in order to settle scores with political opponents and intimidate opposition. Strong statements of protests have been also issued by the Socialist Party of Labour, in the opinion of which the fresh campaign of victimisation is directed at dealing a destructive blow to the opposition.

It is pointed out in the opposition circles that by launching a "crusade" against opposition the government wants to distract the attention of the people from its own political failures, to try to lay the blame for them, as was repeatedly the case in the past, on some "subversive elements." In answer to it, the opposition puts forward the slogan of consolidating the ranks in the struggle against the terror of the authorities, declares its determination to uphold further the interests of national independence and of the working people of Egypt.

Agayants Commentary

LD051425 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Nikolay Agayants commentary]

[Text] Over 1,000 people arrested and hundreds wounded--such is the sad outcome of the unprecedented 3-day-old campaign of mass repressions launched in Egypt at the personal directions of President Anwar as-Sadat.

Although this punitive action is officially directed at bringing to an end clashes between representatives of the Muslim and Christian communities which have flared up in the country, in actual fact it is in pursuit of a quite specific and sinister goal--reprisals against an opposition which is protesting against as-Sadat's foreign and domestic policies.

The president is thoroughly fed up with antigovernment statements denouncing the Camp David accords and his open-door economic policy, the UPI correspondent says in a cable from Cairo. This is a frank admission, is it not? Now the smiling peacemaker whose portraits adorn the pages of bourgeois newspapers and magazines is coming down with an iron fist on those holding different views. Armed police are breaking into the headquarters of opposition parties and organizations, smashing the printing equipment of newspapers not to the liking of the authorities and using truncheons and teargas. Incidentally, those arrested include well-known religious and political figures, teachers, doctors, journalists, lawyers, four ex-ministers and also the former editor in chief of AL-AHRAM, Haykal--Yes, the same Haykal who until 1974 was the very close friend and devotee of the present head of the Egyptian state and who broke with him because of his collaborationist pro-Israeli Near East policy.

In the very near future President as-Sadat intends to submit a bill for consideration by parliament, where his party has an absolute majority. This bill will provide for the adoption of the harshest punitive measures against those who violate discipline and order in the country. This, he says, will be a new revolutionary stage in Egypt's domestic political life. The pompous and hypocritical phrases of Egypt's ruler conceal the cruelty and malice of a despairing dictator who sits, as it were, on a volcano and who, more than the fire, fears an explosion of popular anger. He is a dictator whose shameful deeds both in foreign and domestic policy and whose perfidy and venality have become a topic of everyday conversation among millions of Arabs.

'Victimization' Continues

LD051502 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Cairo, 5 Sep, TASS--Victimization of the opponents of the political course of President as-Sadat continues in Egypt. According to the newspaper AKHBAR AL-YAWM, the number of arrested reached 1,250 in the past three days. 77 people were arrested yesterday when protest demonstrations were dispersed in the streets of Cairo.

The pro-governmental press asserts that most of the arrested persons are members of the extremist religious organizations that are accused of inciting strife between the Moslem and Christian communities of Egypt. It becomes known, however, that many prominent Egyptian politicans and public figures were thrown behind bars under this pretext, despite the fact that, far from supporting religious fanaticism, they always condemned it as a phenomenon which distracts the masses from the struggle for their vital interests. It is reported that former Deputy Prime Minister, Chairman of the Egyptian-Soviet Friendship Society Muhammad 'Abd-al-Salam al-Zayyat was arrested.

It is pointed out in the political circles that the only guilt of Muhammad 'Abd as-Salam az-Zayyat and tens of other opposition leaders who have been arrested is that they do not agree with the policy of the present leadership and speak openly about its consequences disastrous for the country.

The National Progressive (Left) Party of the Arab Republic of Egypt has become one of the main objects of reprisals. Agents of the security service yesterday raided its headquarters in Cairo. They confiscated documents and printing equipment and sealed the building. The procurator's office issued a decree to close the branches of the National Progressive Party in all governorships of the country.

While arrests are being made, the official press heightens the hysterical propaganda campaign against the oppostion forces. The National Progressive (Left) Party and the Socialist Labour Party came under fire.

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER KUTAKHOV DEPARTS FOR PDRY

PM071545 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 30 Aug 81 p 3

[Unattributed report: "To Take Part in Celebration of PDRY Armed Forces' Anniversary"]

[Text] Chief Marshal of Avn P.S. Kutakhov, commander in chief of the air force and USSR deputy defense minister, left Moscow for Aden 29 August to take part in the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the creation of the PDRY [People's Democratic Republic of Yemen] Armed Forces.

Chief Marshal of Avn P.S. Kutakhov was seen off at the airport by Marshal of Avn A.I. Koldunov, commander in chief of the air defense forces and USSR deputy defense minister; Marshal of Avn G.P. Skorikov, chief of the air force main staff, and other Soviet generals and officers.

'Abdallah Ahmad Bukayr, PDRY ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, was in the sendoff party.

JANA CITED ON PDRY-ETHIOPIA-LIBYA FRIENDSHIP TREATY

LD041452 Moscow TASS in English 1352 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Tripoli, 4 Sep TASS--The treaty of friendship and cooperation signed by the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Libya and Ethiopia in Aden, marks a new step toward the unification of the progressive forces in the Middle East and Africa, says the Libyan news agency JANA. The countries, signatories of the treaty, the news agency says, are consistently pursuing a policy of social and economic reforms in the interests of the working people and in defense of the sovereignty and national independence of the peoples and oppose the aggressive machinations of imperialism and reaction.

The treaty is assuming special importance because Libya, Democratic Yemen and Ethiopia have become targets of unceasing provocations by the imperialist forces, the newspaper AL-JAMAHIRIYAH says. The recent American air attack on Libyan planes testifies to the increased aggressiveness of the United States which is threatening today dozens of countries in the Indian Ocean basin, in the Middle East and in Africa.

The aim of the hegemonistic aspirations of American imperialism are well known--to suppress the striving of the peoples for national liberation under the pretext of "defence of U.S. interests" and "struggle against international terrorism," to lay its hand on their natural wealth and to establish military and political control over them.

KHOMEYNI MESSAGE CONDEMNS U.S. 'CAMPAIGN'

LD071516 Moscow TASS in English 1404 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep, TASS--The leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran Ayatollah Khomeyni in a message to the people emphasised that the United States was engaged in a violent subversive campaign against Iran. He accused American mercenaries of organising the explosions in Tehran, in which President Raja'i and Prime Minister Bahonar and a number of high-placed officials lost their lives. "The criminal hands of America and its puppets, who use all means in the bitter struggle against the Iranian revolution--from weapons to slander--are stained with the blood of our people," Khomeyni said.

Ayatollah Khomeyni held the United States and its flunkey As-Sadat responsible for the increased activities aimed at undermining the unity of Arab countries opposed to Zionist Israel's predatory policy. He urged the peoples of Arab countries to give a firm rebuff to this predatory activity.

Khomeyni said that mass repressions perpetrated by As-Sadat's government against the opposition forces primarily serve Israel's aggressive aims.

Speaking of a wave of terroristic acts against highly-placed Iranian officials and clergy Khomeyni said: They "will not throw us back. Our people will grow firmer in the struggle against U.S. designs".

PRAVDA SURVEYS CONTINUING VIOLENCE IN IRAN

PM071533 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 2 Sep 81 p 5

[TASS report: "The Situation in Iran"]

[Text] Tehran, 1 Sep--In connection with the death of President M.'A. Raja'i and Prime Minister M.J. Bahonar, Ayatollah Khomeyni, leader of the Islamic Republic of Iran, has stated that a people which has risen up against imperialism cannot be subjugated. The people of Iran will chose new figures to replace those who died; their death will not halt our struggle, despite all attempts by the Western mass media to discredit our aims, he stressed.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry has published a statement accusing "criminal American imperialism" and international Zionist organizations of causing the explosion in the prime minister's office building. We know very well, the document notes, that the imperialists and Zionists are acting as patrons to the enemies of the Iranian people.

According to the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, Majlis Deputy Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Hoseyn Khamene'i, member of the Supreme Defense Council, has been elected the new leader of the ruling Islamic Republican Party to replace the late M.J. Bahonar, at a session of the party's Central Council.

It has been officially announced here that in the explosion in the prime minister's office building 8 people were killed and 23 injured. Among the injured are Col S.M. Namju, defense minister and Ayatollah Khomeyni's representative on Iran's Supreme Defense Council, Colonel Vahid-Dastgerdi, the chief of police, General (Sharafrakh), deputy commander of the ground forces, and several of the prime minister's employees.

Another 39 people have been executed in Iran on the verdict of Islamic tribunals. Reports continue to come in from various Iranian cities on armed attacks on official institutions and the committees of "Islamic Revolutionary Guards" and on shooting incidents between the security forces and armed combat squads of the regime's opponents.

DEATH OF IRANIAN OFFICIAL, EXECUTIONS REPORTED

LD061420 Moscow TASS in English 1334 GMT 6 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 6 Sep, TASS--Head of the Tehran police Colonel Vahid-Dastgerdi died in a Tehran hospital of wounds inflicted upon him during the bomb explosion at the prime minister's office last Sunday. According to Tehran radio, an exchange of fire took place outside the Iranian Parliament between the "Guards of the Islamic Revolution" and a group of opponents of the regime. Some persons were injured in the clashes.

There are reports about incessant terroristic acts and bomb explosions in other towns of the country, which are directed against representatives of the authorities and clergy. In Mehabad, reports the newspaper JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI an armed group attacked government troops. 10 men were killed and a few wounded in the battle.

Another 25 men were executed in Iran in the past 24 hours on charges of armed actions against the official authorities.

The press pays much attention to the question of consolidation of security and order in the country. The newspaper AZADEGAN writes that expansion of proportions of violence shows that agents of American imperialism and Zionism managed to penetrate into state and government organs. The prosecutor of the military tribunal Hojjat Ol-Eslam Reyshahri called "for the most resolute steps to be taken in the near future to strengthen internal security."

In Tehran, Ayatollah Khomeyni conferred with top ranking army and policy officers. They discussed the progress of combat actions in the armed conflict with Iraq.

PARS CITED ON U.S. ROLE IN IRANIAN SITUATION

LD072110 Moscow TASS in English 1830 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Tehran, 7 Sep, TASS--With the downfall of the shah's regime immediately after the departure of American generals from Tehran the Western countries began conspiring against the Islamic Republic, says a commentary of the PARS NEWS AGENCY circulated here. The United States which suffered greater losses than others because of the revolution in Iran, made also greater efforts for staging conspiracies against this country. Its agents provoked disturbances in Mahabad, then came an armed attack by former SAVAK men on the garrison in Sanandaj. In April, 1979, clashes were provoked in districts inhabited by Iranian Turkmens. Ayatollah Motahari, one of the prominent theoreticians of the Islamic revolution, was killed by order from the USA.

Investigation of these events, the commentary goes on, confirmed that American agents maintained close contacts with the internal counter-revolution.

The seizure of the American spy nest in Tehran and the publication of documents found there showed to the whole world the real face of American diplomats. The United States responded to this by imposing an economic blockade on Iran, and then other Western countries joined in this blockade. After the United States saw that economic sanctions were ineffective it undertook an open armed aggression against the Islamic Republic of Iran. But this action, too, taken in April 1980, failed miserably.

While provoking disturbances in Kurdistan, Gonbede-Qabus and Tabriz, Khuzistan and taking armed actions the United States is planning new conspiracies against the Islamic Republic of Iran. What it wants is to turn Iran into another Lebanon in the east. At the same time Washington has not dismissed the idea of engineering a military coup in Iran.

SOVIET SUPPORTS FOR IRANIAN NONALIGNED STATUS SEEN

GF050943 Baku International Service in Azeri 1300 GMT 2 Sep 81

[Unattributed commentary: "The Nonaligned Movement and the Iranian Majlis"]

[Excerpts] Nonaligned heads of states and governments are marking the 20th anniversary of the first nonaligned conference, which was attended by representatives of 20 countries.

Today, nearly 100 independent countries with a population of over 1.5 billion people are members of the Nona ..gned Movement. Iran has been a full member of the Nonaligned Movement for over 2 years.

The Soviet Union has applauded the decision reached by the Iranian Majlis not to take part in alliances. This is because the Soviet Union attaches great importance to the Nonaligned Movement.

The United States is against the support the Soviet Union extends to developing countries to help them safeguard their independence. Iran has recently witnessed this on several occasions. While U.S. imperialism and its allies endeavor to create economic chaos, [words indistinct], and, in fact, place your country under an economic blockade. The Soviet Union has given Iran the opportunity to use highways on Soviet land. Thus, as it has also been pointed out by the representatives of [words indistinct] in Iran, the strength of the blow the imperialists have dealt to Iran has greatly weakened. The Soviet Union is not allowing the enemies of Iran to interfere in Iran's internal affairs under the banner of the UN. The Soviet stance against the move by the United States to force the UN Security Council to adopt a number of measures against Iran is common knowledge.

The aggressive imperialist circles in general and the U.S. imperialists in particular have resorted to a policy of force. They are pursing a policy of aggression on a global scale. Every step taken by Iran is being confronted with the aggressive moves of the imperialists. The United States had declared the Persian Gulf an area of vital interest. It thus has claimed that it has the right to defend this region militarily and has moved to set up bases in and around it. The units of what is called the Rapid Deployment Force will be deployed on these bases.

Meanwhile, Washington is endeavoring through its agents in Iran to further worsen the tension in that country by intensifying the struggle among political factions. Washington believes that the more people die in Iran the easier it will be to place the colonial yoke on the Iranian people. Thus, the provocations of the imperialists have made it essential that a common struggle be waged (?by the patriotic forces of) the nonaligned countries against imperialism, colonialism, aggression and war.

KING HUSAYN AL-MUSTAQBAL INTERVIEW REPORTED

LD051506 Moscow TASS in English 1314 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Beirut, 5 Sep, TASS--King Husayn of Jordan believes that it is necessary to convene an international conference with the participation of all the interested parties to achieve a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

He denounced the Camp David accords in an interview granted to the weekly AL-MUSTAQBAL and said that they had ended in complete failure because they had ignored the key problem of the Middle East crisis, the Palestinian problem.

It would be a mistake to believe, the king said, that the White House alone is capable of settling the Middle East crisis today.

The United States cannot even be mediator in this process because it supports the aggressive course of Tel Aviv, which used American weapons to raid the Iraqi nuclear research centre and peaceful Lebanese cities and villages and which is developing settlements on the occupied Arab lands to perpetuate its presence on those lands and to deprive their true masters of their national rights. The Jordanian head of state pointed out that the U.S. administration should urgently revise its policy in that part of the world if it wants to retain its positions and interests in the Middle East.

Dwelling on Jordanian-Soviet relations, Husayn said that they are built on the basis of mutual respect and mutually beneficial cooperation in various fields.

SOUTH AFRICA'S "AGGRESSION" IN ANGOLA CONDEMNED

Malan Attempt at Justification

LD041940 Moscow in English to Africa 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Yuriy Mikhaylov commentary]

[Text] The foreign policy of the Pretoria regime is easy to characterize. In fact, one word will do to give a full idea of what it actually is, and this word is failure. Failure is a result of refusal by the regime to assess realistically the changes taking place in the world. In the south of Africa leaders prefer to live and act in the old fashion. One of the recent statements by the defense minister, General Malan, confirms whits. Without any sign of embarrassment, with the complete absurdity of the situation, the man who has sent troops, aircraft and mercenaries against a sovereign country in fact tries to justify his action by claiming that there are Soviet military experts in Angola. True, General Malan for some reason did not specify where or when operations involving Soviet men and officers were fought.

Well, the Pretoria rulers have again miscalculated. No sensational statements by General Malan will mislead anyone. Neither will they help Pretoria decline responsibility for international terrorism, the murder of civilians or vandalism.

The world community today understands well who is building up tension in the south of Africa, who is trying to undermine peace, who is the aggressor and who is the victim of aggression, who has to be rebuffed and who is in need of help. It is not by chance that the Security Council draft resolution, vetoed by the United States, contained a call for giving Angola allround assistance. Preparedness to provide Luanda military aid for repelling the aggression has been expressed by the OAU.

It is no secret that assistance to Angola in the (?strengthening) of its defenses is provided for in a treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union.

As to the African hawks, they should look for the causes of their failures and setbacks in their own actions, actions frought with most serious consequences.

Pretoria's Troops, Allies

LD051032 Moscow TASS in English 0952 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Correspondent Georgiy Lysenko report]

[Text] Luanda, 5 Sep, TASS--The South African racists, ignoring the generally recognized norms of international law and being backed by the United States, are launching ever more units of their forces into operations in the south of Angola.

According to the Defence Ministry of the People's Republic of Angola, about eleven thousand officers and men of the South African Army are now concentrated in the Dunene Province, to say nothing of the mercenaries and traitors of the Angolan people from UNITA gangs. The number of planes supporting these land forces has more than doubled.

Radio of South Africa boasts that not only equipment and weapon of NATO countries but also new systems of weapons created in the Republic of South Africa itself with the use of know-how of the United States, Israel and other Pretoria's allies are being used in hostilities in the south of Angola. In other words, the South African racists make no secret of the fact that they try to turn the south of Angola into a sort of proving range for testing weapons.

This military equipment is used against peaceful towns and villages of the Cunene Province. They have actually been turned into ruins. The racist planes bomb cars that appear on the roads of the Cunene Province. They bomb and strafe even automobiles with the Red Cross that are used for carrying wounded and women and children who managed to break out of the enemy's encirclement.

According to reports of Angola's Defence Ministry, the enemy advanced nearly 200 kilometres deeper inside the country. The growing scopes of the aggression contradict the false reports of South African generals and politicians that South African troops are being withdrawn from the territory of the People's Republic of Angola.

Reports coming from Windhoek show that the racists also intensify the terror against the local population of Namibia, particularly in northern districts bordering on Angola.

Air Attack on Journalists

LD071654 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] A large group of Angolan and foreign journalists in southern Angola became the object of an attack by South African aircraft. Our correspondent Broneslaw (Nikota) reports:

[Begin recording] Early in the morning, in two open trucks and accompanied by a group of fighters of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], we left the town of Lubango for the south of the country, to the municipal centre of Cahama, situated in Cunene Province, 200 km from the Angola-Namibia border. Here, 200 km from the border, the traces of South African aggression are clearly visible: burning cars by the roadside and bomb and missile craters on the highway.

At 0715, 8 km from Cahama, our convoy halted for a brief rest. Just then there was a cry: Airplanes! We all leapt hurriedly from our vehicles and lay flat by the roadside. I had not the slightest doubt that the South African pilot, diving his Impala aircraft, saw perfectly well that it was not a military convoy which he was attacking. All of us journalists were in civilian clothes. In our vehicle, for example, were two female journalists. The film cameramen were carrying their cameras and the other journalists had tape-recorders and cameras. But the air pirate wasn't worried about the fact that he saw civilians. He cold-bloodedly pressed his button and let loose a series of rockets and shells from a 35-mm gun. With a sharp, deafening sound they exploded alongside us. Mike Wooldridge, a BBC correspondent, was wounded in the stomach by fragments of a rocket. The badly wounded were immediately dispatched to Lubango. Assistance was given to the British journalist in our vehicle and we continued on to Cahama.

When the main group of journalists departed, film cameraman Aleksandr (Luzmenko) and I remained in Cahama in order to complete our reportage for the "Vremya" and "Mezhdunarodnaya Panorama" programs, as well as to provide interviews for Moscow Radio. Here is something from them: (Paulu Inaumi), political commissar of a communications company occupying battle positions on the approaches to Cahama, told us how racist army convoys tried three times to capture this populated area but were halted by FAPLA men. Cahama was fired upon during ambushes by armored columns, (Paulu Inaumi) said. The high morale of the men defending it could not be broken by the constant raids by South African aircraft, which some days lasted for an hour and a half and during which the air pirates dropped 500 kg and even 2,500 kg bombs.

Today Cahama has become a symbol of the steadfastness of the Angolan servicemen, a testimony to their courage and heroism and readiness to defend their homeland at any price.

Further on Air Attack

LD071912 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Vladimir Korotkov commentary]

[Excerpts] The events in Angola show that the Pretoria racists are extending their aggression against the sovereign Angolan nation. In fact, Pretoria is waging a veritable war against Angola.

Eyewitnesses report that South Africa's militarists are using in Angola the Hitler tactics of scorched land. They have turned into ruins dozens of settlements and destroyed the city of Cahama in [word indistinct] Province. The aggressors spare neither women, children nor old people. South African pilots are bombing and showering with bullets ambulances that transport the wounded and hospitals that bear the Red Cross symbol. We have got in touch with our correspondent in Angola, (Broneslav Nikota), who belonged to the group of foreign newsmen that was attacked on the road between the cities of Lubango and Cahama. Here is what he said: Last Saturday, at 0715, their two cars with television equipment stopped for a rest. The group included radio and television correspondents from Britain, Brazil, Mozambique, the German Democratic Republic and the Soviet Union. There were two women among them. Suddenly planes emerged in the sky. They opened fire from 35-mm guns and launched rockets. Then they embarked on a veritable hunt, pursuing the newsmen who tried to find shelter in the ditch. As a result, three persons were wounded severely. Mike Wooldridge of the BBC got a stomach wound. The attackers knew very well that that was not a military objective and it is not ruled out that their purpose was to destroy journalists who were engaged in taking pictures of racist brutalities in Angola.

And what are the goals of Pretoria's war against Angola? First of all, to intimidate the Angolan nation and to make it renounce its support for the justified liberation struggle waged by the southwest African people. Pretoria banks on establishing in the seized part of Angola a kind of buffer state governed by the puppet UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] group for exerting continuous pressure on Luanda. These criminal racist schemes are based on support from the NATO countries, primarily the United States, which is evidenced clearly enough by the U.S. vetoing of the Security Council resolution that condemns South Africa's aggression against sovereign Angola.

U.S. Support

LD081033 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 7 Sep 81

[APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov commentary]

[Text] The South African military is sowing death and destruction on Angolan territory, using scorched earth tactics. Already more than 500 wounded have arrived at the hospital in Lubango, and hundreds died en route from serious wounds. RSA [Republic of South Africa] aircraft are systematically bombing not only military but civilian targets, penetrating up to 300 km. Here is APN political observer Gennadiy Gerasimov:

[Gerasimov] Hello, comrades. The armed intervention by the Republic of South Africa into Angola makes that country, the RSA, into a threefold international criminal. The draft resolution which the UN Security Council did not adopt because of the U.S. veto condemns, and I quote, the use of the illegally occupied territory of Namibia by the RSA as a bridgehead for armed intervention and destabilization of the People's Republic of Angola.

That is, the new illegal activity is leaning on previous illegal actions. Thus the criminal is breaking down the next door after breaking in through the front door. This is the second degree of the RSA's criminal tyranny; the first degree is the racist nature itself of the regime, the disgrace of our 20th century. The international community has on many occasions condemned the aggression against Angola--many, but not the United States. In practice, the United States is an accomplice to the aggression. Of course, Washington did not say plainly "smash Angola," but such a transparent understanding was allowed that it was obvious to all what Washington's preferences really were.

Maybe our television viewers remember how the former U.S. administration thought up the arc of crisis, or instability, which then passed through the Near and Middle East. Now they have started talking about the "Red corridor" in Africa--Mozambique, Namibia and Angola. Washington has let it be known that Luanda is not to its liking, and Pretoria is nearby. The RSA has continued to arm itself feverishly in order to try to stop by force the swell of the national liberation movement, which the United States has declared to be international terrorism.

They have also started talking in Washington about a policy of constructive cooperation with RSA. Washington has nurtured the adventurist Jonas Savimbi with plans to create a buffer zone in the southern regions of Angola, where this Savimbi would rule. A buffer zone is in the interests of the RSA; it is easier to fight SWAPO that way, and it is in the interests of the United States, since this would help to destabilize the Angolan Government.

Angolan national radio noted a few days ago that the RSA is in practice acting as the guarantor of the U.S. interests. Pretoria has sent today's praetorian guard into Angola; this is the name given from the times of ancient Rome to mercenary troops acting as the support of power based only on crude force. Praetorians from Pretoria for Washington.

PARLIAMENTARIANS FROM ZAIRE CONCLUDE TOUR, TALKS

PM080934 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[Unattributed report: "On Stay of Zairian Legislative Council Delegation in USSR"]

[Text] A delegation from the Republic of Zaire Legislative Council headed by Nzondomiya A'Dokpe Lingo, speaker of the Legislative Council and member of the Popular Movement of the Revolution [MPR] party Central Committee, was in the Soviet Union on an official visit from 13 through 21 August at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

The delegation visited the V.I. Lenin Mausoleum and laid a wreath. A wreath was also laid at the Tomb of the Unknown Warrior at the Kremlin wall.

The delegation was received by V.V. Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The head of the delegation conveyed to L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, a personal friendly message from Mobutu Seso Seko, chairman of the MPR and president of Zaire.

The Zairian Legislative Council delegation visited the Lithuanian SSR and Belorussian SSR in addition to Moscow. The delegation's members familiarized themselves with the Soviet people's life and labor and their successes in the economic, social and cultural fields. Everywhere the delegation was given a warm, friendly reception.

During their meeting at the USSR Supreme Soviet with A.P. Shitikov, chairman of the Soviet of the Union, and chairmen and members of the chambers' standing commissions, the Zairian parliamentarians were acquainted with the structure and activity of the USSR Supreme Soviet and local soviets, the work of the USSR Supreme Soviet chambers' standing commissions, the Soviet electoral system, the status of deputies, and the international relations of the USSR's supreme organ of state power.

The Zairian delegation was told of the most important measures the Soviet Union is implementing in the sphere of socioeconomic and cultural building and the main avenues of the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

It was noted that the relations between the USSR and the Republic of Zaire, built on the basis of the principles of equal rights, mutual advantage, respect for national independence and sovereignty and noninterference in internal affairs, have favorable prospects for further development. The need to galvanize the parliamentarians' efforts in the struggle for the consolidation of peace and international security, for the peoples' freedom and independence, and for the elimination of hotbeds of tension was stressed. Here it was noted that, under present conditions, averting the threat of nuclear war, halting the arms race and implementing effective disarmament measures, including nuclear disarmament measures, are, more than ever, of prime importance.

In turn, the Zairian parliamentarians described the main avenues of the Republic of Zaire's domestic and foreign policy and the work of the country's legislative organs and state institutions.

Readiness to continue contacts between the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Republic of Zaire's Legislative Council, with a view to improving mutual understanding and in the interests of the further development of relations between the two countries, was expressed.

MOZAMBIQUE SIGNS COOPERATION, TRADE AGREEMENT

LD042341 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1143 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Maputo, 4 Sep (TASS)--A cooperation agreement between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and the Chamber of Commerce of the People's Republic of Mozambique has been signed here. It provides for the strengthening and expansion of trade and economic, scientific and technical and other business links and contacts between the two countries' foreign trade organizations. The parties will also render mutual assistance in the organization of exhibitions and fairs and in the exchange of delegations of business circles and technical specialists.

The development of trade between the USSR and Mozambique is implemented on the basis of the treaty signed in Moscow on 12 February 1976. Since then the trade turnover between the two countries has increased tenfold. In 1980 it amounted to $80 million as against $8 million in 1977. Soviet exports include mainly machinery and equipment for implementing the development plan in the field of industry, agriculture and transport.

SUPREME SOVIET APPOINTS NEW AMBASSADOR TO SAO TOME

PM030856 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Aug 81 p 6

[Unattributed "Chronicle" report]

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Petr Nikitovich Yevsyukov USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe.

The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Comrade Dmitriy Alekseyevich Dyakonov of his duties as USSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe in view of his retirement on pension.

SAO TOME, PRINCIPE DELEGATION VISITS UZBEK SSR

GF060711 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] (Domi Dias da Costa), secretary of the Executive Committee Politburo of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [title as heard], has arrived in Tashkent at the head of a delegation from Sao Tome and Principe. At a reception held in their honor today, the guests were briefed on the role of local organizations in the efforts to resolve social, economic and political issues. The guests were also briefed on the measures being taken in the Uzbek SSR to provide employment opportunities to female workers in the industrial and social fields. The members of the delegation toured the Tashkent subway and visited new establishments.

Further Activities

GF061128 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The members of the Sao Tome and Principe delegation headed by (Domi Dias da Costa), secretary of the Executive Committee Politburo of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome and Principe [title as heard], continue to acquaint themselves with life in the Uzbek SSR. On 5 September, the guests were received by the Tashkent city party committee and were briefed on the party committee's work in the [words indistinct] fields and on the ways and means of applying the 26th CPSU Congress' decisions in daily life. The guests also visited the Uzbek national products exhibition, which displays the economic and cultural development the Uzbek SSR has achieved. According to the guests, Uzbek economic and cultural development is very advanced. The guests have also visited a collective farm in the Tashkent Oblast and were briefed on the (?effect) leadership has had in agriculture.

IZVESTIYA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF LIBERIAN AMBASSADOR

PM080808 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Aug 81 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Ambassador's Arrival"]

[Text] Francis (T. Pettikua), Liberian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the USSR, arrived in Moscow 24 August.

SALVADORAN REBELS CLAIM U.S. ROLE IN 'TORTURE'

LD041912 Moscow TASS in English 1751 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] San Jose, 3 Sep, TASS--U.S. military advisers staying in Salvador are taking part in tortures and executions of guerrillas taken prisoner. Proof of this was discovered by the fighters from the Farabundo Marti Front of National Liberation, says the clandestine broadcasting station of the patriots called "Venceremos".

During the operation in the Department of San Miguel, the radio station reported, the National Liberation Front fighters have attacked the troops and the so-called "civilian patrols" operating together with them--bandits who made a rancho (?their) stronghold. The onslaught of the rebels was so strong that the enemy fled in panic with no time to remove the traces of its bloody atrocities. Among other evidence "Venceremos" pointed out, the National Liberation Front got hold of photographs depicting tortures of the guerrillas taken prisoner, with the participation of the Americans. During the operation, the rebel radio station reported, a large quantity of arms and ammunition was captured.

A communique of the National Liberation Front command transmitted over the radio points out that during a week of battles in the area of the Guasapa volcano the guerrillas destroyed no less than 75 soldiers of the junta.

GROMYKO RECEIVES DEPARTING CUBAN AMBASSADOR

LD041434 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Gromyko, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR foreign minister today received Aguirre del Cristo, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba in the Soviet Union, in connection with the latter's forthcoming departure for home, and had a talk with him which took place in a warm friendly atmosphere.

Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko noted the fruitful development of Soviet-Cuban bilateral relations and the cooperation of the two countries in the international field in the interests of strengthening the peace and security of the peoples. It was stressed that Cuba's peace-loving foreign policy and weighty contribution to the cause of the struggle for peace and against imperialism and neocolonialism, have won it great respect and prestige in the world. The Soviet Union firmly and consistently supports the friendly Cuban people in their just cause and will do everything to further intensify friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the Republic of Cuba.

URUGUAY CP OFFICIAL CITED ON NEW PRESIDENT

LD071556 Moscow TASS in English 1524 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Moscow TASS in English at 1910 GMT on 7 September transmitted a service message "killing" this item]

[Text] Buenos Aires, 7 Sep, TASS--The recent appointment of a new president of Uruguay by the council of generals, to give the impression of the country's return to constitutional rule, is nothing more than a new manoeuvre by the servicemen who continue to rule the country. This is said in a statement of Rodney Arismendi, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Uruguay, circulated here.

The growing internal and external isolation of the ruling regime, the deep economic crisis and the growing struggle of the broad masses for the restoration of democratic liberties in the country, Rodney Arismendi said, has compelled the servicemen to alter their tactics.

Apart from appointing a president, they gave some powers to the government and the State Council but included in these bodies only persons loyal to the regime, rabid opponents of democratic reforms.

It is said in the statement that there can be no question of democracy since terror and repression continue to reign in the country, progressively minded political and public figures are persecuted, the jails are filled with political prisoners, while the finest representatives of the Uruguayan people continue to live in emigration.

The military regime's manoeuvres cannot mislead the Uruguayan people and undermine their struggle for freedom and democracy. One example of this was the failure of a shameful farce of a referendum on the question of the constitution held in November 1980.

There can be no democracy in the country and there is no way to overcome the present grave economic crisis, the result of the anti-people policy of the rulers, without bringing down the repressive military regime and without effecting radical social and economic reforms and lifting the ban on the activities of the political parties and trade unions. Uruguay's future depends on its peoples and on their unity, on the forces which favour real democratisation in Uruguay, R. Arismendi stressed.

BREZHNEV EXCHANGES GREETINGS WITH PERU'S PRESIDENT

PM041159 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 2

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] L.I. Brezhnev has sent a telegram to Peruvian President Fernando Belaunde Terry, conveying to the president and the friendly Peruvian people on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet and on his own account cordial congratulations and good wishes for well-being and prosperity in connection with the country's national holiday--the 160th anniversary of the proclamation of independence. I will take this opportunity, the telegram says, to express confidence that the relations of friendship and fruitful, mutual advantageous cooperation which have become established between the USSR and Peru will be further developed for the sake of the two countries' peoples and in the interests of universal peace and the strengthening of international security.

In a reply telegram the Peruvian president, on behalf of the Peruvian people and government and on his own account, expressed the sincerest gratitude to L.I. Brezhnev for the congratulations.

NICARAGUAN-SOVIET TRADE PROTOCOL SIGNED 4 SEP

LD041446 Moscow TASS in English 1349 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 4 Sep, TASS--A protocol on Soviet deliveries of machinery and equipment to Nicaragua and also on provision of services was signed here today.

The protocol, signed by Nicaragua's Minister of Foreign Trade Alejandro Martinez Cuenca and First Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Nikolay Komarov, provides for the granting to the Republic of Nicaragua of a credit to the sum of 50 million dollars. Contracts between foreign trade organizations of the two countries within the framework of the signed protocol will be concluded within the next five years.

PRAVDA, IZVESTIYA SURVEY WORK WITH LETTERS

PM041459 [Editorial Report] Both PRAVDA and IZVESTIYA for 29 August feature article emphasizing the need for an appropriate official response to letters and complaints from working people.

PRAVDA's contribution to the campaign takes the form of a front-page editorial headlined "When People Turn to the Party Committee." Citing a remark of Brezhnev's on the need for party workers to display "a sensitive, attentive attitude toward citizens' letters, requests and complaints," the article notes that "lately party and state organs have done a considerable amount to improve work with letters and verbal statements" and makes special mention of the "profound and principled discussion" of this work at plenums of Arkhangelskiy, Novgorodskiy, Kaliningradskiy, Ferganskiy and Penzenskiy Obkoms.

"When they approach party committees, people often reveal serious shortcomings, instances of negligence and abuses," PRAVDA states, going on to cite a case in which a plant director was severely reprimanded after "an exacting check confirmed the objectivity of an alarm signal" from a communist and nonparty person. The editorial continues:

"It is party committees' task to improve work with working people's letters and verbal statements in all organizations and institutions and to increase the personal responsibility of every leader for this extremely important matter. Attempts to suppress criticism or persecute letterwriters and cases of red tape must be resolutely nipped in the bud and the factors causing repeated complaints from citizens must be revealed and eliminated."

The article notes that "party committees make active use of working people's letters and statements when formulating measures aimed at increasing production efficiency, improving consumer services and further perfecting their style of work."

PRAVDA warns party workers against "any manifestations of arrogance and conceit" when they are receiving working people. If a visitor's request or complaint is "invalid," the party worker is not entitled to "blow up," as PRAVDA puts it, but must explain "tactfully and persuasively" why the request cannot be met. The editorial concludes:

"It is not only a person's individual mood that depends on the impression he is left with after writing a party committee or institution or going there for an interview. A sensitive, solicitous, truly party attitude toward people's opinions and needs contributes to creating a healthy moral and psychological climate in labor collectives, institutions and organizations and successfully implementing the socioeconomic and ideological education tasks set by the 26th CPSU Congress."

The 29 August Morning Edition of IZVESTIYA carries on page 2, under the headline "The Ministry Received a Letter...." a 2,000-word article by A. Safronov and V. Glazov on the results of a CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee check on the handling of working people's letters by the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building. Safronov and Glazov note that the "outwardly satisfactory situation" with regard to work with letters in the ministry "concealed serious shortcomings," examples of which they provide in abundance: "More than 30 percent of statements were not recorded in the complaints office;" complaints were investigated superficially, thus allowing enterprise directors who were abusing their positions to continue their misdeeds; the ministry failed to act on "criticisms regarding questions of labor protection" and "unsatisfactory housing and consumer service conditions." The article concludes:

"N. Nosov, chief of the Ministry of Construction, Road and Municipal Machine Building Cadres and Educational Establishments Administration, has received a party punishment for the lack of proper order in the handling of letters and the cases of a formalistic attitude toward considering complaints and statements. Deputy Minister M. Ovsyannikov has also been punished for his failure to exercise oversight in this matter."

The CPSU Central Committee Party Central Committee has noted the statement by First Deputy Minister V. Rostotskiy that the ministry will take all the necessary measures to eliminate the existing shortcomings in the organization of work with letters in strict accordance with the demands of the party and the government."

KALININGRADSKIY OBKOM VIEWS WORK WITH LETTERS

PM041346 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 81 p 2

[Correspondent D. Shnyukas report: "On Work With Letters"]

[Text] Kaliningrad, 25 Aug--An obkom plenum was held here today to examine the question of "The State of and Measures to Further Improve Work With Working People's Letters and Statements in the Light of the 26th Party Congress Decisions."

The report delivered by obkom First Secretary N. Konovalov and the speeches made gave a profound analysis of the way in which the oblast's party, soviet and economic organs--in implementing the decisions of the 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses, the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the precepts of the USSR Constitution--are improving work with letters, viewing this as a very important sector of party and state activity. Many of the citizens' wishes and criticisms are taken into account during the formulation of plans for the economic and social development of the labor collectives, and their implementation helps to create the best conditions for work and daily routine and to fulfill the set targets and the socialist pledges which have been adopted. Instances of an indifferent attitude toward the working people's needs were criticized.

The plenum was addressed by B.P. Yakovlev, chief of the CPSU Central Committee Letters Department.

The resolution which was adopted outlined ways of further improving work with the working people's letters.

SUPREME SOVIET RESOLUTION ON THRIFT CAMPAIGN

PM080901 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 28 August in the Morning Edition publishes on page 1 the 1,200-word apparent text of a 25 August USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Resolution, signed by Brezhnev and Georgadze, entitled "On the Work of Soviets of People's Deputies to Step Up the Economy Campaign and Make Rational Use of Material Resources." The resolution calls for a "radical improvement" in Soviets' work to lead organizations under their jurisdiction in the economy campaign; urges them to "step up control over the production, trade and utilization of food products," to discuss "regularly" questions relating to work to save resources and to "pay constant attention" to the proposals of interdepartmental commissions for the saving and rational use of material resources; demands efforts to increase public awareness of the economy campaign; calls on bodies considering state plans to pay "special attention" to these issues by the USSR People's Control Committee and Prosecutor's Office.

DECISION ADOPTED ON INCREASED STATE ASSISTANCE

LD051052 Moscow TASS in English 1035 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--In accordance with the social programme endorsed by the 26th CPSU Congress, the Central Committee of the CPSU, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the USSR Council of Ministers and the Central Council of Soviet Trade Unions adopted the decision on the procedure and schedule of the implementation of the measures for increasing state assistance to families with children and for further improvement of pension schemes.

For instance, partially paid leave to take care of the child until it reaches the age of 12 months will be introduced for working mothers having the total length of service of no less than one year and for women studying on a full-time basis. In the districts of the Far East, Siberia and northern districts of the USSR the pay for the leave will be 50 roubles per month. In other areas the pay will be 35 roubles per month. They can also have the additional leave without pay to take care of the child until it reaches the age of 18 months.

From 1981, working women having two or more children aged up to 12 years will have the additional 3-day paid leave.

Since December 1, 1981, the allowance to unmarried mothers increases to 20 roubles per month per child. It will be paid until the child reaches the age of 16 years. The allowances for students who do not receive scholarships will be paid until they reach the age of 18 years.

The minimal pensions established under the USSR law "On State Pensions" are raised as of November 1, 1981.

These measures will result in the improvement of the material standards of over 4.5 million families with children and of about 14 million pensioners. About 2.5 billion roubles per year will be spent for these purposes from the state budget.

KIRILENKO RECEIVES ORDER OF OCTOBER REVOLUTION

LD071430 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has conferred the Order of the October Revolution on Andrey Pavlovich Kirilenko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The award was made to Comrade Kirilenko for his services to the Communist Party and Soviet state and in connection with his 75th birthday.

DOLGIKH PRESENTS AWARDS AT MOSCOW CEREMONY

LD142018 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 4 Sep 81

[Text] The best workers in the country's oil and gas industry gathered in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses in Moscow today. In the presidium of the ceremonial meeting were Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Baybakov and Dymshits, deputy chairmen of the USSR Council of Ministers; and other comrades. A report was delivered by Dinkov, the minister of the gas industry. At the ceremonial meeting Comrade Dolgikh presented the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal to Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Paturnak, a teamleader of the (Uralneftegazstroy trust). A group of ront-ranking workers was also presented with the Order of Lenin, the Order of the October Revolution and the Order of Labor Glory, second class.

RADIO REPORTS AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 4-7 SEP

LD080158 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian on 4-7 September. Times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

4 September

Wheat has been threshed on an area of 1.5 million hectares to date by machine operators of Omskaya Oblast. This is two-thirds of the total area under grain. Harvesting of grain has started in Tuvinskaya ASSR. (0400 GMT)

Winter crop sowing has ended in Altayskiy Kray; 205,000 hectares have been sown in little more than 10 days. North Kazakhstan oblasts have stocked in over 330,000 tons of high protein and gluten content, drought-resistant seeds. (0800 GMT)

Cotton harvesting, which is underway in the Azerbaijan, Uzbek and Tadzhik SSR's began today in the Turkmen SSR. In spite of the exceptionally difficult weather conditions that prevailed this year, they have managed to obtain a reasonably good yield, and the first convoys carrying raw cotton have arrived at the reception centers. (0900 GMT)

In Permskaya Oblast, harvesting of grain from the second million hectares has begun. This means nine-tenths of the sown area has been cut and the grain from it threshed. Land and seed are also being prepared for next year's harvest. More than half the winter sowing seed has been laid in, and almost half the allotted land has been plowed. (1300 GMT)

Grain harvesting in the Kirgiz SSR has reached the high mountain areas of Issyk-Kulskaya and Narynskaya Oblasts; less than 100,000 hectares remains to be harvested. A good harvest has been achieved; 40 quintals per hectare on irrigated land. Mass corn harvesting has begun in the south of the republic; again, yields are high. (1330 GMT)

In Orenburgskaya Oblast, the grain harvest is coming to an end. Threshing is being completed on the fourth million hectares. (1700 GMT)

The farms of Severo-Kazakhstanskaya Oblast are the first on the Kazakhstan virgin lands to complete sowing. They have sown more than 330,000 tons of seed. (2204 GMT)

Krasnoyarskiy Kray has harvested grains from 500,000 hectares. The rate of fieldwork is considerably higher than last year. (2300 GMT)

5 September

The threshing of grain is being carried out on the second half of the area being harvested by Omskaya Oblast farmers. Wheat sheaves are being gathered on 100,000-120,000 hectares every day. Harvesting is coming to an end of the fields of the western Urals. Farmers are reaping on the second million hectares. Grain has been reaped and threshed on nine-tenths of the total area. More hay than last year has been procured, and many farmers have started gathering potatoes and vegetables. Kurganskaya Oblast farmers have started threshing on the last 100,000 hectares. (0400 GMT)

The main harvest front in the RSFSR is now in the eastern regions. In the Altayskiy Kray over half of the grain crops have been threshed, and they are being reaped on the penultimate, fourth million hectares. (0700 GMT)

The autumn sowing began today in the eastern areas of Stavropolskiy Kray. (0800 GMT)

In Turgayskaya Oblast, Kazakh SSR, grain crops have been threshed on half of the sown area, which comprises 2.2 million hectares. Ninety percent of the grain crops have already been harvested in the Bashkirskaya ASSR. (1100 GMT)

Ninety percent of the winter crops have been sown in Kurskaya Oblast. (1300 GMT)

The mass sowing of winter crops started today in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. (1400 GMT)

6 September

Among the first group of farmers to start the lifting of potatoes are those in Ryazanskaya Oblast, where a total of 94,000 hectares is allotted to this crop, making it the second largest in the RSFSR. (0001 GMT)

Corn for silage has been picked on 250,000 hectares in Kurganskaya Oblast, representing 85 percent of the total area. (0030 GMT)

Almost 700,000 hectares of fallow land have been plowed in Kurganskaya Oblast. This is one-third of the area lying fallow. The lifting of potatoes has begun in Kostromskaya Oblast. Cleared areas are being plowed over. (0200 GMT)

The sowing of the winter crops has begun in Alma-Atinskaya Oblast. The Bezostaya-1 strain is being sown. This year the area alloted to winter crops is to exceed 2 million hectares. (0700 GMT)

The best of the winter wheat varieties cultivated in Kiyevskaya Oblast is the Kiyanka. It stands up well in storms. This year the 8,000 hectares of Kiyanka wheat produced up to 50 quintals per hectare. This autumn the area allotted to it will be quadrupled in the oblast, and it will be sown on over 50,000 hectares in the Ukraine. The storing of silage is underway in Primorskiy Kray. A record 1.7 million tons of silage is to be stored. (1100 GMT)

7 September

The harvesting of wheat has begun on the fourth million hectares in Kustanayskaya Oblast. Thus last year's rate of harvest has been surpassed by almost 33 percent. Farmers in Lipetskaya Oblast have begun the sugar beet harvest. This crop occupies 110,000 hectares. (0001 GMT)

Farmers in Kustanayskaya Oblast have started the sale of the second million tons of rye and wheat. Meanwhile, the last combine harvesters are leaving the fields of Kurganskaya Oblast. (0200 GMT)

Farmers in Dagestanskaya ASSR are now sowing winter cereals. (0400 GMT)

Belorussian farmers have lifted potatoes on the first 50,000 hectares. (0600 GMT)

Farmers in Altayskiy Kray have threshed 2.5 million hectares of grain crops, representing two-thirds of the total area sown. (0700 GMT)

Farmers in Turgayskaya Oblast have delivered 500,000 tons of grain to the elevators. (0900 GMT)

In the Saratovskaya Oblast, another 1,000 hectares of irrigated land have been brought under cultivation. The oblast has a total of 400,000 hectares of irrigated fields that yield 75 percent of the fodder crops. Potatoes cover almost 30,000 hectares in Leningradskaya Oblast. (1000 GMT)

Grain has been cut on 1.5 million hectares in Novosibirskaya Oblast, representing 75 percent of the grain area. (1750 GMT)

KUNAYEV ATTENDS ECONOMIC MEETING IN KAZAKH SSR

LD072342 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] The harvest in the Kazakh SSR has entered its final stage. More than two-thirds of the area planted in grain has been threshed, which covers almost 25 million hectares. The work is progressing at a much faster rate than last year.

This was noted at a meeting of the party economic aktivs of Aktyubinskaya, Kustanayskaya, Turgayskaya, Tselinogradskaya, Severo-Kazakhstanskaya and Kokchetavskaya Oblasts. Questions of the organized completion of the harvest, the creation of a reliable stock of fodder and the successful fulfillment of tasks in industry and capital construction were discussed. Analyzing the state of affairs in stockbreeding, the participants of the aktivs emphasized that farm workers are conducting a strenuous struggle to increase the cattle population and to raise its productivity.

Comrade Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first secretary of the Kazakh CP Central Committee, spoke at the meeting.

GRISHIN SPEAKS ON SUPPLY OF FOOD TO MOSCOW

LD051720 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0001 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Excerpts] The Moscow Gorkom has held a conference that discussed the question of the transport to Moscow and winter storage of the new harvest of potatoes and other vegetables. Comrade Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, spoke at the conference.

ALIYEV ADDRESSES AZERBAIJAN COTTON GROWERS

LD051738 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] The cotton conveyors of Azerbaijan have begun working at full capacity. A stream of high-quality raw material has begun to flow into the procurement points. Skillful work organization and efficient utilization of labor and equipment ensure a high work rate. The Azerbaijan fieldworkers have decided to achieve a republican record level of 1 million tons of cotton procurement this season--400,000 tons more than planned. This was noted at a republican conference of chiefs of cotton-growing regions and farms held today, which discussed the tasks involved in successfully fulfilling the plans and socialist pledges for production and sale to the state of raw cotton and other agricultural products in the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions of Comrade Brezhnev. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, spoke at the conference.

BRIEFS

NEW DAM IN SAMARKAND--A new dam has been constructed on the (Pagh) River in the Samarkandskaya Oblast. The 30-meter deep dam will prevent the overflooding of the river into the agricultural areas around it. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 5 Sep 81 GF]

'ZAPAD-81' EXERCISE UNDERWAY IN BALTIC, BELORUSSIA

IZVESTIYA on 'Purpose'

PM070920 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 4 Sep 81 Morning Edition p 3

[V. Goltsev article under the rubric "Notes of a Military Observer": "Military Skill: Why the Military Exercises Are Being Held"]

[Text] As is known from the announcement published in the press, in the period 4 through 12 September army and naval exercises will take place on the territory of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the Baltic Sea under the leadership of Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister.

Why are these exercises being held?

Troop exercises are a common event in the army's life. The knowledge acquired by servicemen in tactical and technical classes and on tank training ranges and firing ranges is tested and consolidated in the field, in a situation as close as possible to that of combat. Questions of collaboration between units of different categories of troops are also rehearsed in the field. Here the operational training of staffs and their ability to control troops and help the commander to exercise leadership over complex modern combat are tested. It is for this purpose that troop exercises are held.

Exercises are a field school, a real academy for servicemen, from the private soldier to the general. They are an important and necessary element in the system of preparing the army for the country's defense.

The forthcoming exercises are planned. They were conceived many months ago and form part of the troops training measures planned for 1981. There is nothing extraordinary about them. They pursue no special goals other than those stated in the announcement "In the USSR Armed Forces." That is, "the exercises are being held with a view to improving combat teamwork and collaboration between formations and units of branches and categories of troops."

Let us note that these exercises are taking place only on the territory of two districts and in the Baltic Sea. And the forces involved are very limited. True, the units taking part in the exercises are drawing from the reserve the personnel--officers and men--assigned to them. This is being done in order to give the reservists the opportunity to supplement their knowledge with experience of exercises and to raise their skills to the level of training of the regular personnel. Transportation equipment from the national economy is also being brought in for the exercises.

Our people and the army are united. Every Soviet citizen considers it his sacred duty to strengthen the defense might of the land of the soviets and promote the improvement and growth of our army's combat readiness. This is indicated, in particular, by the fact that all the servicemen called up from the reserves joined their units punctually and in good time and immediately became actively involved in their subunits' preparations for taking part in the field exercises.

It is worth noting here that the working people of Soviet Belorussia, on whose territory the exercises will take place, are warmly greeting the units advancing to the staging areas. At a leading Minsk enterprise--the tractor plant--there was a mass rally of workers, engineers, technicians and employees, who sent a warm letter to the servicemen expressing the wish that the servicemen may carry out the forth-coming exercises in shock fashion and to a high standard, and also saying that Belorussia--a glorious patriotic region in the years of the Great Patriotic War--is always ready in every way to help its own army and its servicemen to fulfill the tasks facing them.

It must be said that these troop exercises are taking place in the year of the 26th CPSU Congress. All Soviet people are now participating actively in the struggle to fulfill the impressive creative program for building communism outlined by the party congress and in the struggle for peace throughout the world. Soviet servicemen unanimously approve and warmly support our Leninist party's domestic and foreign policy. At these exercises they will be giving the people an account of how they are fulfilling the party congress' tasks in the sphere of further strengthening the country's defense capability and increasing the combat readiness of the army and navy, which are capable of rebuffing any aggressor from wherever he may encroach on our Soviet land. In the exercises Soviet servicemen will demonstrate in the field the up-to-date combat potential of our glorious Armed Forces, which, to use Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's graphic expression, comprises "a high level of technical equipment, military skill and indestructible morale."

After the announcement of the September exercises by Soviet troops, foreign mass media started spreading malicious, anti-Soviet rumors. They were intended to intimidate ordinary people in Western Europe with the "Soviet threat." And it is not hard to see that these fables were fabricated by Western countries' special services and by Pentagon figures. Of course, all these absurd inventions are far removed from the true aims of the Soviet Armed Forces' army and naval exercises which begin 4 September.

The provocative publications and radio broadcasts have, so to speak, another aim too, namely: to conceal and disguise the aggressive nature of the forthcoming NATO "Autumn Forge-81" exercises which begin 14 September and continue through 24 October. These exercises cover Europe's territory from the southern shores of Norway to the eastern shores of Turkey, and also the Atlantic. Taking part will be more than 200,000 servicemen, many hundreds of planes and helicopters, nuclear submarines and surface ships from 14 NATO countries. It is planned to airlift about 15,000 soldiers from the United States to Europe. The organizers of the exercises, American and NATO generals, state openly that the forthcoming NATO maneuvers--the biggest this year--are targeted on the Warsaw Pact countries. The aggressive nature of these exercises is also stressed in their title, "Autumn Forge-81," which means, in translation, "Autumn onslaught" [osenniy natisk].

It must be said that this year NATO has organized dozens of different ground, naval and air exercises, some of which have been held in close proximity to the Soviet borders. So it transpires that accusing the Soviet Union of aggressiveness is merely shifting the blame. The exercises by Soviet troops will take place far from the borders of NATO states, and the training events which are to take place will by no means move westward but rather deep within Soviet territory.

These are the facts. They completely sweep aside the fabrications of bourgeois propaganda.

Defense Ministers Attend

LD081050 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0956 GMT 8 Sep 81

[Text] At the invitation of Dmitriy Ustinov, USSR minister of defense and marshal of the Soviet Union, the following are attending the 'Zapad-81' exercises:

Lajos Czinege, minister of defense of the Hungarian People's Republic; Army General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defense of the SRV; Heinz Hoffman, GDR minister of national defense; Army Gen Raul Castro Ruz, first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers and minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of the Republic of Cuba; Col Gen Jarantayn Abhia, minister of defense of the Mongolian People's Republic; Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic; Lt Gen Constantin Olteanu, minister of national defense of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Army Gen Martin Dzur, minister of national defense of the CSSR; Col Gen Atanas Semerdzhiev, first deputy minister of national defense of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, and chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian People's Army.

Exercises Start

LD051728 Moscow TASS in English 1709 GMT 5 Sep 81

["From the Area of 'Zapad-81' Exercises"--TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 5 Sep, TASS--The exercises of troops and a naval force of the Armed Forces of the USSR are continuing under the command of USSR Defence Minister, Marshal of the Soviet Union Dmitriy Ustinov in the western areas of the USSR--on the territories of the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and in the eastern part of the Baltic Sea. The operational staffs, units and elements with a total strength of nearly 100 thousand, which are to participate in the manoeuvres, have taken up preset forming-up areas and positions.

The "northern" and "southern" sides have been given combat assignments for the exercises. An intricate and dynamic situation has been created for both sides. It demands from them bold and vigorous decisions, action to full effect.

The commanders, staffs and political bodies of elements, units and ships have joined in intensive combat training. The servicemen of all arms of the service are engaged in preparations for training battles in conformity with the tasks set to them. Acting in conditions that are close to a maximum to combat conditions, they are perfecting their knowledge and skills, coordination and cooperation in various types of fighting on land, in the air and at sea.

The first days of the exercises have shown that their participants have carefully prepared for carrying out the difficult assignments in the exercises and are determined to act efficiently. The personnel views the exercises as a test of their combat maturity, as a report to the CPSU and the Soviet people on the implementation of the tasks set by the 26th Congress of the CPSU for a further strengthening of the defence capacity of the armed forces.

Political Officer Interviewed

LD051300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0400 GMT 5 Sep 81

[Text] In the units and detachments taking part in the troop exercises in the Belorussian and Baltic Military Districts and on ships operating in the Baltic Sea, competition has begun for the right to be honored with the names of heroic brother-soldiers and of famous frontline soldiers. Our special correspondent Vladimir Mikhaylenko reports from the area of the exercises.

[Begin recording] [Mikhaylenko] Political studies are ending in the "X" artillery battalion. We are met by the deputy battalion commander for political work.

[Deputy battalion commander] In our studies we examined the appeal from Great Patriotic War veteran [words indistinct] to the servicemen of the Red Banner Belorussian Military District and all participants in the exercises.

[Mikhaylenko] Is this the sort of father's instruction, as it were?

[Deputy battalion commander] Quite right. These are a father's instructions to us, the sons and grandsons of the frontline troops, in order that we should continue in a worthy manner their glorious traditions.

[Mikhaylenko] How is political work (?being carried out) in these field conditions?

[Deputy battalion commander] Party political work is being carried out hand in hand with combat training. That is the main thing. We start the day by listening to the lastest news on all-union radio, then come combat training studies. Every day we have all sorts of talks and lectures. A party organization has been organized in each battery. We have appointed communists mainly as agitators in the battery sections: Many of them are editors of operational news sheets. (?Pratically) every communist is carrying out a specific task, and (?this is of) great help in the overall work. I must say that the battalion is ready to carry out any task. [end recording]

Forces 'Regrouping'

LD071312 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1227 GMT 7 Sep 81

[Text] Moscow, 7 Sep (TASS)--A TASS special correspondent reports from the region of the "Zapad-81" exercise:

During today the troops, naval forces and staffs in the occupied areas have been carrying out measures, envisaged by the plans, to prepare for combat actions.

The "northerners" have been completing a regrouping of the troops in accordance with their modified decisions. The commanders and staffs have been working in the area on organizing combat actions.

The "southerners" have been continuing regrouping forces and equipment, field work on the occupied lines, areas and positions, and work in the locality on organizing combat actions and interaction between the troops.

The formations and units of the fleets of the "northerners" and "southerners" have been carrying out all types of combat and technical support and protection of the rear. There have been local actions to improve the occupied positions, and also combat actions in the air and at sea.

Tank, motorized rifle and missile troops, artillerymen, seamen, paratroops, pilots and signalmen--all participants in the exercises--are improving their skill.

GORSHKOV ATTENDS COMBAT EXERCISE ON BOARD KIEV

PM041022 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 25 Aug 81 p 1

[Capt 2d Rank Ye. Krichevskiy report "From On Board the Antisubmarine Cruiser Kiev": "Under the Flag of the Commander in Chief"]

[Text] A scheduled monitoring exercise on the antisubmarine cruiser Kiev has been held under the leadership of Admiral of the Fleet of the Soviet Union S. Gorshkov, commander in chief of the USSR Navy.

The first to be tested for combat maturity were the naval airmen, who received the order to attack a surface target.

The weather did not favor flying: Low cloud and mist reduced visibility to a minimum. In spite of the difficulties the military airmen, Officers A. Kondratyev and N. Yedush, accurately acquired the target and made an irresistible strike against it. The airmen fulfilled the combat training task with an excellent rating. The USSR Navy commander in chief expressed gratitude to them.

The servicemen of all the cruiser's combat units underwent a strict examination in the exercise. The missile personnel of the subunit commanded by Lt Eng Yu. Timofeyev acted excellently, and the artillerymen, Leading Seamen N. Semenets and M. Osadchenko confidently repulsed attacks by low-flying "enemy" aircraft. The specialists of the directorate's combat unit commanded by Capt 2d Rank Yu. Pronin, and also Capt 3d Rank P. Vinnitskiy, master of combat skill, Snr Lt A. Tsybin, Leading Seaman I. Myrzak and other sailors also earned the praise of the commander in chief of the USSR Navy.

The exercise held showed that the crew of the antisubmarine cruiser Kiev, by resolving combat training tasks on a distant voyage, is tirelessly improving its martial skill. The Northern Fleet sailors are ready to act in modern combat conditions and are mounting a reliable guard over the motherland's maritime borders.

SREDIN VIEWS NEED FOR GREATER COMBAT POTENTIAL

PM031551 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 28 Aug 81 p 3

[(Lt Col V. Zavgorodniy report: "Scientific and Theoretical Conference")]

[Text] A scientific and theoretical conference entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress and Urgent Problems of Increasing the Soviet Armed Forces' Combat Potential" has been held at the V.I. Lenin Military Political Academy.

At the conference Col Gen G.V. Sredin, chief of the academy, delivered a report entitled "The 26th CPSU Congress on the Increase in Imperialism's Aggressiveness and the Need To Further Enhance the Soviet Armed Forces' Combat Potential." Then the conference heard the following coreports: "The Intensification of Party Leadership of Military Building Is an Extremely Important Condition for Strengthening the Country's Defense and Increasing the USSR Armed Forces' Combat Potential" by Lt Gen V.A. Danilov, chief of the academy political section; and "CPSU Cadre Policy in the Armed Forces and Its Influence on Further Increasing Their Combat Potential: by Maj Gen N.D. Kozlov, deputy chief of the academy for training and scientific work.

Scientific reports were delivered at the conference by Comrades A.S. Milovidov, A.A. Gurov, V.F. Samoylenko, G.G. Kostev, A.V. Barabanshchikov, M.I. Belov and F.S. Stepanov.

The speakers analyzed problems of forming and developing the Armed Forces' combat potential and the influence of the Communist Party's economic strategy and policy on the strengthening of that potential.